The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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VOTED A MILLION.

The Council Passes the Extension Ordinance.

NEW AND LARGER MAINS.

A Gleam of Hope for the Arid South Side District.

RELIEF PROMISED MAY 10.

North Side Intake to Furnish 40,000,000 Gallons.

PLANS OF THE CITY IN DETAIL.

WATER—as much additional supply as the expenditure of $1,000,000 will bring—was ordered by the Council last night.

Ald. McGillen called up the Cullerton ordinance for borrowing an additional $1,000,000 for extending the water supply on certificates as recommended by the Finance committee.

Ald. Ernst wanted the ordinance amended so that the certificates should be in small denominations in order that people of moderate means might invest in them.

Ald. McGillen thought the amenament inexpedient, and it was voted down.

The ordinande was then passed by a vote of 56 to 2, Ald. Ernst and Ald. Stuckart voting in the negative.

The ordinance is as follows:

Sec. 1. That the Mayor and Controller be and they are hereby authorized to execute and issue, in the name and behalf of the City of Chicago, certificates of such date and denominations and amounts as they may think advisable to the amount in the aggregate, of $1,000,000, payable $333,000 thereof in twelve months after the date thereof, $333,000 thereof in eighteen months after the date thereof, and the remaining $334,000 in twenty-four months after the date thereof, said certificates to bear interest, payable semi-annually, at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, as the Mayor and Controller may deem advisable, and that the City Controller is authorized to execute and issue interest coupons for such interest of such form as he may deem advisable.

The said certificates and coupons shall respectively call for and assure the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned to the bearer thereof, solely out of the income of the waterworks system of said city, or income received by the city from water rates and to the credit of the water funds in the City Treasury; and that the fund arising therefrom, in excess of the expenses of said Water Department of said city and of the amount necessary to provide for and pay the outstanding certificates issued under and in pursuance of the provisions of the ordinance of the City Council of the City of Chicago, passed Nov. 2, 1891, and the interest thereon, be and is irrevocably pledged for the payment of said certificates and interest coupons.

Sec. 2. That upon the execution of said certificates and coupons the City Controller be and is hereby authorized to negotiate the sale and disposition thereof, either in payment for or towards the cost of extension to the water works system of the city, or to defray the cost of extensions to such water-works system of the city, on such terms as the Controller shall deem best for the interests of the city.

Under the terms of the ordinance part of this money can be used in replacing defective mains with good ones, or in replacing smaller mains with larger ones.

If it be true, as the officials claim, that the principal cause of the water shortage in the north end of Hyde Park is due to the smallness of the mains laid before annexation, and that the situation can be remedied if money is available, it is likely that the arid district will put in a vigorous bid for a considerable share of this $1,000,000.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH SIDE.

The North Shore Intake to Be Put in Use May 10.

The cry of distress that came from the parched South-Siders through THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning echoed through the City Hall all day. Commissioner Aldrich lives in Hyde Park, just south of the arid region, and at once acknowledged the justice of the complaint of the citizens between Thirty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets, and east of State street. Everybody at once began to cast about for a remedy. Later in the day it was announced that there was no way in which immediate relief could be obtained, but a plan to take effect May 10 was made public. It is this:

The north shore inlet extension tunnel, which has been lying idle ever since it was completed several months ago, is to be put in operation. When it was finished water was taken through it, analyzed, and rejected as unfit for use because of contamination by the flow from the Chicago River. It is now believed that the way is clear to securing through this tunnel a supply of water that will be fit for use.

The motive power will be a portion of the machinery in the new pumping station at Fourteenth street. The supply thus to be obtained will approximate 40,000,000 gallons a day. This addition to the present supply, it is stated, will relieve the distress now prevailing in the South Side district.

An Outline of the Plan.

Commissioner Aldrich outlined the plan as follows:

"Three engines at the Fourteenth street pumping-works can be started up May 10. They have a capacity of 40,000,000 gallons a day. The north shore inlet extension tunnel will furnish plenty of water. That water is good water, being taken 1,500 feet from shore. Just after this tunnel was finished there was reported to be a typhoid-fever epidemic due to impure water. It was shown that even at a distance of 1,500 feet from shore organic matter from the river was sometimes found, so it would not do to endanger the public health by using water from this tunnel.

"This condition of the water is not found at all times. It is only when the current in the river is out into the lake. The current sets out into the lake only when the Bridgeport pumping works are not working or are out of order. This has been the case lately. The pumping works were out of order, and it was necessary to repair them and put in more pumps there. These repairs will be done by May 10. The reconstructed works will have a capacity of raising 55,000 cubic feet of water a minute from the river into the canal, which will make the current set the other way. Then there will be no danger that the water 1,500 feet out will be polluted.

"The pumping works at Fourteenth street will send this water through the mains, and thus the object for which the north shore inlet extension tunnel was built—to increase Chicago's water supply until such time as the four-mile tunnel is completed—will be accomplished.

"The cause of low pressure and lack of water is due to the fact that the lake tunnels have not been of sufficient size and because, up to a short time ago, there was not sufficient pumping capacity. In Hyde Park the smallness of the street mains is an obstacle to a good supply. Much of the head is lost in passing through small pipes for a long distance. But we are gradually taking out the small pipes and putting in larger ones. There is a big main being laid on Forty-seventh street from Cottage Grove avenue to Grand boulevard which will be of material benefit."

City Engineer Feind was pleased to hear that the inshore intake would be used. "There is twenty-six feet of water at the crib," said he, "and it is open to a clean sweep across the lake. Because an analysis taken one day showed the water impure it is folly to suppose that the supply from the source will always be bad when the conditions making it so may have been temporary. I am sure that with care water can be used from this tunnel without danger to the city."

From Three Stations.

The district where the water famine is is supplied, or is supposed to be supplied, from three different pumping-stations—the Chicago Avenue water-works, the Sixty-eighth Street works, and the West Side works, at Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street. Being the most remote territory served by these pumping-stations the inhabitants of this choice residence district have received only what was left after everybody else within the city limits had been served.

An additional reason for the scarcity of water is the fact that the World's Fair grounds have been furnished water from the Sixty-eighth street works. The immense quantities used in the construction of the great buildings there has been thus taken out of Hyde Park's supply. Naturally the northern end of Hyde Park has suffered the most. This source of deprivation is only temporary. To supply the World's Fair two pumping engines, each with a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons a day, are being constructed at the Sixty-eighth street pumping station. At the time of the Fair these engines will be for the use of the Fair grounds exclusively, afterwards they will become a part of the regular city water service. As the present capacity of the station is 53,000,000 gallons a day it is not difficult to see how much the supply of Hyde Park is now curtailed by supplying the Fair grounds. The new pumps will be ready in July, according to Assistant City Engineer Feind.

"The small pipes laid in the streets of Hyde Park have been a great drawback," said Mr. Feind, "though the main cause for a scanty supply has been that the old lake tunnels will not carry enough water for the city's needs. In such a state of affairs the people last served are bound to be worst off simply because the water is used before it reaches them. The district in which a famine exists is the farthest from pumping stations.

Small Pipes Must Be Replaced.

"Then water can't be gotten through small pipes as well. This is an obstacle that cannot be overcome in a moment. We couldn't, even if we had the money, tear up all these old pipes at once and put in larger. The people would be absolutely without water. The change must be made gradually. The mains in Hyde Park's streets are mostly four-inch pipes. The smallest size the city lays now is six-inch, the commonest sizes being six-inch and eight-inch pipe. The city is gradually taking up all the old four-inch mains and replacing them with larger pipe, and there is little four-inch pipe left within the old city limits.

"From the Fourteenth street station the supply sent south into the district where there is most serious complaint will be abundant. One great main extends west from the works on Fourteenth street to La Salle street, thence south to Thirty-fifth street, and thence to Ashland avenue and the Stock-Yards. Another great main extends south on Indiana and Prairie avenues from the pumping works to Forty-seventh street. There will be no lack of water when the Fourteenth street station is put in operation if we take water that is available but occasionally liable to pollution—the water from the north shore inlet extension.

"Hyde Park's water supply will improve with the completon of the new tunnel from the Sixty-eighth street works. This tunnel is to extend two miles further into the lake than the present intake."

Supt. Lorimer of the Water Office still thinks the small pipes laid in Hyde Park are mainly responsible for the scant supply. He does not think that the people there will have permanent relief until these old pipes are replaced by larger. This could be accomplished within sixty days, he said, if the money was at hand for that purpose.

City Engineer Clark thought that there would be no permanent relief until the four-mile tunnel was completed.

Property Owners Are Backward.

The ordinance restricting the extension of water mains until property owners shall have made a deposit on the cost is making considerable annoyance to the Public Works Department. Out in many of the suburban districts dozen of streets had been marked for paving and sewering this spring, and the entire work is blocked by the city's inability to lay water mains. As much as 50,000 feet of pipe are on the ground waiting to be laid, but the city is powerless in view of failure on the part of the property owners to make the required deposit. A concerted move will probably be made to have the Council repeal the ordinance.

He Knows by Experience.

CHICAGO, April 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—City Engineer Clark, in an interview with a reporter for an afternoon paper, says that THE TRIBUNE man who wrote the story of the water famine on the South Side "was either imposed upon through his ignorance; or, knowing whereof he spoke, deliberately lied." THE TRIBUNE reporter can no doubt take care of himself. I, however, have been a resident for three years of the afflicted district; and I want to say, of my personal knowledge, that City Engineer Clark, when he declares that the state of affairs complained of does not exist, is either imposed on through his ignorance—which is entirely probable—or, knowing whereof he speaks, is mighty careful not to tell it. I know whereof I speak through sad experience, and I know that, owing to the imbecility of the department over which City Engineer Clark presides, the condition of affairs is even worse than THE TRIBUNE stated it. I know that for months during the summer not a drop of water can be obtained in my flat between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. without pumping. I know I am not imposed on through ignorance, nor am I lying. I know, too, that if City Engineer Clark were to go to work to remedy this shameful state of affairs, instead of denying that it exists, there would be a possibility—a very faint possibility—of relief.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE.

COLLISION ON THE LAKE SHORE.

Caused by a Wild Engine Running Without Orders—The Engineer Killed.

IRONWOOD, Mich., April 25.—[Special.]—In a collision today between a Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western passenger train and a wild switch-engine near Ramsay Patrick Fowler, the fireman on the passenger engine, was instantly killed, and Mat Fitzsimmons, a mining man of Ironwood, perhaps fatally injured. Engineer Dugan of the passenger train was also injured, though not seriously. Several passengers had narrow escapes, as the smoking-car and a passenger car were telescoped and piled up against a water-tank. Fireman Fowler's home is at Humbird, Wis. The switch engine was trying to make Ramsey from Wakefield, Engineer Whitney thinking he had plenty of time to make the run.

The Boodle Cases Called for Trial.

ASHLAND, Wis., April 25.—The Circuit Court convened at 10 o'clock this morning to commence the trial of the indicted county officials for boodleism. County Clerk Fennelly was arraigned first. He appeared in court with his counsel, Attorney Rossman. Attorney Lamoreu is prosecuting the case. All the forenoon was spent selecting jurymen.

FOR A HIGHER GRADE.

NEW ILLINOIS CENTRAL TRACK-RAISING ORDINANCE.

It Says the Road Must Be No Less than Fourteen Feet Above the Established Street Level—Introduced at the First Business Meeting of the New Council by Ald. O'Neill—A Means to Reform the City's Street Cleaning—Other Work of City Fathers.

The first business meeting of the new Council, which was unusually dull, was presided over by Ald. Madden. Apart from the passage of the water main ordinance, referred to elsewhere, the most important business before the meeting was the Illinois Central track elevation ordinance introduced as a substitute by Ald. O'Neill. It provides for the elevation of the Illinois Central tracks between Fifty-first and Sixty-seventh streets, and was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. It provides that the company's road bed shall be supported by iron or steel girders on iron or steel posts; that no part of the superstructure shall be less than fourteen feet above the established grade of the street; that the road bed shall, as far as possible, cross the streets at right angles; that open spaces shall be left under the roadway for all cross streets. The work between Fifty-first and Sixty-seventh streets must be completed before May 1, 1893; and generally that the structure shall be made in accordance with the provisions and terms incorporated in the "L" road and elevated terminal ordinance. It is provided that the work south of Sixty-seventh street to the city limits may be prosecuted under the same conditions as that between Fifty-first and Sixty-seventh streets if undertaken within six years after May, 1893.

At the request of Ald. Madden Ald. Gahan introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

WHEREAS, During the year 1893 our city will be visited by the people of the world, who will look with critical eyes on the condition of our streets; and

WHEREAS, It is important that nothing be left undone to impress our visitors with the beauty and cleanliness of our streets; and

WHEREAS, It now costs to each occupant of a home covering twenty-five feet of street frontage something like $8 per annum for street sprinking alone; and

WHEREAS, It has been shown that at a cost not to exceed $6.50 to $7 per lot per annum both the sprinkling and cleaning of our streets can be accomplished under the system of special assessments, and at this figure every street will be sprinkled twice a day and cleaned not less than three times a week; and

WHEREAS, Under the present system many streets are not sprinkled at all and only cleaned from three to four times per annum; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this Council to be appointed by the Chair shall, together with the Commissioner of Public Works and Corporation Counsel, report a plan under which the necessary reform can be accomplished, and to the end that as little delay as possible be made in this matter the committee is requested to report within two weeks after appointment.

Complaining of Lake View's Water Supply.

Ald. Haynes complained of the condition of the water supply of Lake View, and said it was in "a nasty, roily, and filthy condition." He introduced an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to inform the Council through what intake it is drawn to the pumps. The order was passed.

Ald. Coughlin appropriately introduced the Mayor's ordinance for the regulation of bath houses, massage parlors, and the like establishments. The ordinance makes it an offense to keep in such parlors female attendants for the treatment of men. It was drafted by the Corporation Counsel. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Howell introduced an order directing that the Illinois Central railroad company pave and put in order parts of Seventy-first street, Railroad avenue, and Yates avenue, as provided for by the Hyde Park ordinances under which the company's tracks on those streets were laid. The order was passed.

Ald. Ellert moved that Michal Mallacki be allowed to complete a frame building in the Sixteenth Ward. Chairman Madden said that would mean a violation of the ordinances. The order was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water. The same disposition was made as to the order to allow the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company to build a corrugated iron coal shed 416 feet long near its works in the northwestern part of the city.

Ald. Madden presented an ordinance repealing the peddlers' ordinance as far as it concerns milk peddlers. The ordinance was accompanied by a petition signed by nearly all the milk dealers of the city. As the peddlers' ordinance was amended the milk dealers have to pay $25 a wagon for license fee. The amended ordinance proposed $10 as the fee. Ald. Kerr was disposed to have the ordinance referred. But Ald. Hepburn and Madden pleaded for the milkmen and said the fee was only $10 last year. It was not fair, they said, to discriminate against the dispensers of wholesome and innocent beverage. The ordinance was passed—61 to 1.

Evanston Electric Road Amendment.

Ald. Sexton presented an ordinance amending the Evanston Electric road ordinance so as to change the route within the city limits to Evanston avenue as far south as Graceland avenue and Graceland avenue from Evanston avenue to Clark street. Ald. Kunz tried to have it deferred, but failed, and Ald. Gosselin moved to send it to the Committee on Streets and Alleys North. This motion was also defeated. The amending ordinance was then passed.

On motion of Ald. Morris permission was given for the erection of a steel smokestack 150 feet high, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Public Works. The structure is to be on the property of Marshall Field on Plymouth place. Ald. Morris was unable to explain its purpose or to tell anything about it, yet there was no objection to its passage.

Ald. Gahan moved the appointment of a committee of thirteen on World's Fair matters. Agreed to. The committee will be appointed by Chairman Madden.

Ald. Madden introduced an order for Saturday half holidays from June 1 to Oct. 1, both included. Referred to the Finance committee.

Ald. Sexton having been made Chairman he was unable to call up the ordinance in reference to the location of saloons, and on motion of his colleague, Ald. Madden, it was made a special order for next Monday evening.

Ald. O'Brien presented an order directing that the city horses shall be shod in union horseshoeing shops only. Ald. Noble objected to the order and moved to send it to the Judiciary committee. It was so ordered after a motion by O'Brien to suspend the rules had been voted down.

On motion of Ald. Dorman the Commissioner of Public Works was directed to refer papers relating to the application of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy road to lay a fourth track across the Tenth Ward to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West.

Other Matters Considered.

Ald. Martin introduced an order for an ordinance extending and opening Jackson boulevard from Hamlin avenue to Crawford avenue, the boulevard to be eighty feet wide.

Ald. Martin introduced an ordinance for a connecting street-car line on Harrison street between Western avenue and Kedzie avenue to be operated by the West Division company. Referred.

George P. Foster was nominated for Police Magistrate of the Sixth District. The nomination was confirmed.

Commissioner Aldrich presented the usual annual ordinances fixing the water-rates. It was read and passed.

Controller May presented the quarterly report of the House of Correction, which was placed on file.

Notices of contest of the election of Ald. Reddick, Ellert, and Howell were given.

Commissioner Aldrich sent in a communication in answer to a query by what right the Illinois Steel company was maintaining a switch on Noble street, near North avenue. Mr. Aldrich's communication showed that the Northwestern company owned the track and operated it under an ordinance passed Oct. 4, 1852. The matter was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West.

Another communication from the Public Works department called attention to the fact that the recent appropriation contained a $40,000 item for a jackknife bridge over the river at Canal street, but there was no provision for the removal of the present structure. Ald. Wall of the Fifth Ward sent up an ordinance remedying the defect. It provided for the removal of the present structure, but provided that the present bridge should not be removed until a contract for the new one is let. The ordinance was unanimously adopted.

WILL ADJUST ALL DIFFERENCES.

The Two Factions of the Order of Hibernians Will Agree.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 25.—[Special.]—The Ancient Order of Hibernians is divided into two sections—the American board and the Board of Erin—the split being of some years' standing. The Board of Erin is the original order of Hibernians in Ireland, and the American board is the offshoot in America. For a number of months past efforts have been made to bring the two factions together so that all may move together under one banner. In Ireland the two factions are moving for unity, and in several of the United States they have formed a complete union. A few days ago the American board here appointed a committee to confer with a like committee from the Board of Erin and today the Board of Erin held a meeting and appointed its Committee of Conference. Later the two committees held a session, and after some discussion adjourned to Thursday evening, when it is believed all the differences will be settled for good. The split grew out of a difference of opinion upon matters of procedure in the order, principally between Henry F. Sheridan of Chicago, now dead, and some leader in Ireland, who is also dead. Nearly all the leaders of the trouble are now dead and their successors have not cherished any of the bitterness they engendered.

The split in the Ancient Order of Hibernians occurred about six years ago, when the late Henry F. Sheridan was elected National Delegate at a national convention of the order. It was claimed by opponents that his election meant the subverting of the order to political purposes and to the control of the triangle element in the Clan-na-Gael. The Eastern divisions of the order particularly protested, and through their influence the "Board of Erin," which is the supreme authority of the order, refused to send Sheridan or the divisions which adhered to him "the goods," which is the name given to the signs, passwords, and other matters pertaining to the working of the order. For some time they were without "the goods," and consequently in bad standing, but that difficulty was overcome by the Sheridan wing declaring themselves independent of the Board of Erin and making goods of their own. Their principal strength was in this city and neighborhood, but many of the divisions here still stood true to the Board of Erin. A delegation was sent to Ireland to get headquarters there to recognize the new organization, a clergyman being one of the delegates. For a time they succeeded, but the breach was never definitely healed. The outlook now is that a union of the two branches will be effected, for both sides appear to be anxious to end the squabble. The supposition is that the Board of Erin will again assume full control, though some concessions to the organization in this country are liable to be granted. John O'Callaghan of this city has gone to St. Paul as the representative of the Sheridan wing from this section.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, whom John Mitchell in one of his vitriolic moods called "the organized ignorance of the Irish race," is, said a member yesterday, "one of the truest, as it is the largest Irish organization in this country. It kept together for the sake of its cause and the benefit of its members when other Irish bodies were quarreling and disrupting. It has always, too, been patriotic as an Irish organization. It is to be hoped that its ranks will be closed up, and thus give a needed lesson and example to warring Irish factions."]

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN ONTARIO.

A Cyclone Demolishes Buildings and Sweeps Even Clothing Away—Widespread Ruin.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., April 25.—A report has reached here of a destructive cyclone which visited the northern townships of Hastings County, leaving widespread ruin in its wake. The force of the storm was most severely felt in the Townships of Carlow, Mayo, and Mount Eagle. Thomas Lebo of Mount Eagle and James Robinson had all their buildings blown down, killing part of their stock. Louis Lavec's barn was carried away and torn to pieces and Alfred Armstrong's house was demolished. Parts of the building were carried over a mile and deposited in the woods. Even their clothing, which was packed in trunks, was carried across into the woods. Pieces of the trunks were subsequently seen, but nothing more. Their bedclothes were torn to pieces and carried away. They lost everything they owned. Armstrong was away from home. His wife and children were in the house when the door blew open, and all ran to shut it, which act saved their lives. Just as they were trying to close the door the whole building was carried away. The children got off with only a few scratches. The cyclone passed through Carlow about six miles wide and swept everything before it. No further particulars have been learned, although greater damage is supposed to have been done.

FRANK PIERCE RECEIVES SENTENCE.

Indianola's Constable Will Appeal from the Verdict of the Jury—The Case Made.

INDIANOLA, Ia., April 25.—[Special.]—Judge Henderson pronounced sentence on Frank Pierce this afternoon, after the motion in arrest of judgment had been argued and overruled. The chief reasons alleged for setting aside the verdict were the admission of threats claimed to have been made by Pierce and which the defense claimed were not shown to have referred to Wishart, and the admission of statements made by Pierce about shooting other persons who were running on him after he had shot Wishart, and that one of the jurors had made statements showing his prejudice, which he denied when examined in court. But all were said by Judge Henderson to be no reason for setting aside the verdict. The sentence is four years and six months in the penitentiary and $500 fine. Pierce at once gave bond on appeal and the case is now on the way to the Supreme Court.

WOLVES PROVING A SEVERE SCOURGE.

Iowa Farmers Propose to Give a Thorough Rounding Up Soon.

STUART, Ia., April 25.—[Special.]—Representative farmers of Guthrie, Dallas, Adair, and Madison Counties are arranging for a wolf hunt some time soon. They are beginning to get badly scared over the losses they have suffered recently because of these animals, who were never before so bad as now. The Board of Supervisors of Adair County has lent additional impetus to the movement by increasing the bounty for wolf scalps to $5.

Reward of $2,500 for O'Brien's Capture.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Warden Thayer of Dannemora prison, upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility for the escape of Tom O'Brien, the convicted bunko steerer, had a long conference today with Supt. Byrnes relative to the best plan to be adopted for O'Brien's capture. Gov. Flower today issued a proclamation offering $2,500 for the capture and return of O'Brien.

IT HAS BORNE FRUIT.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" WAR AGAINST RAILROAD LAWBREAKERS.

True Bills Found Against Four Officials of the Union Pacific Railway by the United States Grand Jury in Session at Topeka—They Are Charged with Violating Sections 3, 4, and 10 of the Inter-State Commerce Act—Kansas Jobbers Up in Arms.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 25.—[Special.]—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S crusade against the violators of the Inter-State Commerce act has borne legitimate fruit.

The United States grand jury is now in session in Topeka. Its labors have been especially devoted to investigating the flagrant manner in which the railroads were overriding the act. THE TRIBUNE correspondent has it from a source that cannot be questioned that the testimony brought out before the grand jury has been directed toward the following officials of the Union Pacific railway for alleged violation of Sections 3, 4, and 10 of the Inter-State Commerce act, and that indictments have been drawn:

S. S. MELLEN, late Traffic Manager.

J. A. MONROE, General Freight Agent.

J. G. WOODWORTH, Assistant General Freight Agent at San Francisco.

—— BARR, local agent at Salina, Kas.

The transcontinental lines have for some time discriminated against Kansas jobbers, and as a last resort the jobbers appealed to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for relief. Special Agent Frank G. Kretschmar was instructed to investigate and consult with United States Attorney Ady and prepare facts for his consideration.

The business-men of the Towns of Salina, Wichita, and Arkansas City united in their complaints, and indictments followed.

The people will render the commission and the attorney all the assistance possible to enforce the provisions of the law.

United States Attorney Ady today intimated that he felt positive he had a strong and just case, and a speedy trial will follow.

When THE TRIBUNE made its exposé of Kansas violations the Inter-State Commerce Commission took immediate action and made a vigorous investigation throughout the State. As grand juries do not convene in Atchison, Leavenworth, and Wichita for some months, violations reported against the Santa Fé road could not be considered, but that road is on the list, and it remains to be seen if these corporations can continue to discriminate against the public.

Special Agent Kretschmar said today that he would not be surprised if indictments had been returned against the railroad officials. The jobbers had filed complaints, and he had presented the same to the United States Attorney for such action as he deemed fit to take. The commission is determined to enforce the law.

MARRIED BEFORE SIX MONTHS EXPIRE.

Trouble Which May Come from a Provision of the Kansas Divorce Law.

ATCHISON, Kas., April 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Laura E. Fulton of Atchison was divorced from her husband, John C. Fulton, March 28, 1892, and was quietly married to J. W. Smith of Rock Island, Ill., April 4. The marriage took place in Rock Island. Under the law of Kansas a divorce does not become absolute for six months after the decree has been entered, but Mrs. Fulton did not know this. Upon their wedding day, however, it began to dawn upon them that trouble might result from the hasty marriage, and a lawyer was consulted. He advised them to keep the affair a secret, but the whole thing was exploded today by a letter from Rock Island to an Atchison newspaper reporter who sought an interview with Mrs. Fulton. At first she denied the story, but afterwards admitted the facts as stated. She said that she had known Smith a long time and had been engaged to him over a year. She announced her intention of joining her husband as soon as she could settle her affairs here. She feared that her former husband would, in order to get even, prefer charges of bigamy against her. Smith is proprietor of a pottery concern in Rock Island, and has mining interests in New Mexico. Mrs. Fulton is the Atchison heiress to $55,000 in London, England, on condition that she lives in wedlock with an honorable man a year within seven years of the death of John A. Watson, her uncle, who made the will. She lived with Fulton three months, and has only fourteen months to spare now. If her marriage with Smith is declared void she will lose the inheritance.

MANY SEEK RELEASE AT GREENSBURG.

Divorce Cases Comprise the Bulk of the Docket.

GREENSBURG, Ind., April 25.—[Special.]—The April term of the Circuit Court, which began at Greensburg this morning, will be one of the most remarkable held, twenty-one divorce cases being docketed for trial. This numerous array of citizens who are seeking dissolution of the nuptial knot comes from all classes and conditions of society and the allegations in the various complaints are numerous and varied. The list is as follows: Maggie Wright vs. Silas Wright; Oscar M. Hughes vs. Martha Hughes; Catharine Fultz vs. Edward Fultz; Mary J. Ruble vs. Joseph Ruble; James F. Heavern vs. Luella Heavern; James H. Finley vs. Mary A. Finley; Carrie E. Keplinger vs. John E. Keplinger; George Smith vs. Hester A. Smith; Cordelia Acra vs. Robert Acra; Sarah Lefler vs. Michael Lefler; William Favers vs. Lydia Favers; Laura H. Waley vs. James B. Waley; John F. Lawrence vs. Anna Lawrence; Sevilla Huntington vs. John Huntington; George W. Young vs. Permelia Young; Luella Helmick vs. Jacob Helmick; Anna Labree vs. George Labree; Mary C. Bolton vs. Thomas Bolton; George Marks vs. Mary J. Marks; Mary H. Story vs. Lewis Story; Mary Drake vs. Clinton Drake. In twelve cases the wife is the applicant, and in nine the husband seeks to disenthrall himself. This is the largest number of divorce cases ever up for trial at a single term of court in this county, and there is a township or two yet to hear from. Of the plaintiffs four were formerly from Missouri and seven from Illinois, while the remainder are out and out Hoosiers.

WILL INSPECT JAILS AND ALMSHOUSES.

Secretary Whipp of the Board of Charities at Work—Officers Commissioned.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25.—[Special.]—J. W. Whipp, Assistant Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities, left today for the southern part of the State to begin an inspection of all the almshouses and jails in the State. An inspection of this kind is made every two years. It will require several months to make the examination.

The Adjutant-General today confirmed the election of Benjamin Case as First-Lieutenant and Frank H. Hugulet as Second-Lieutenant of Company C, Third Infantry, Chicago.

The Governor today issued a requisition on the Governor of New York for William Watkins, wanted in Chicago for larceny and under arrest in Brooklyn.

Some Illinois Lands Under Water.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., April 25.—[Special.]—The Ohio River is thirty-eight and nine-tenths, and rising. It is thought there will be eighteen inches to two feet more water. The bottoms and low ridges are all under water and eighteen inches more will cover all but the backbone of the highest ridges. Many hundreds of acres of fine corn lands already broken are submerged and planting will be very late.

Gov. Peck Appoints a Successor.

MADISON, Wis., April 25.—[Special.]—Gov. Peck today appointed the Hon. T. W. Kelsey of Prairie du Sac to the position of County Judge in place of Judge E. W. Young, who died about a month ago.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1892.

Weather for this vicinity:
Generally fair; northeast winds.

1 A Million Dollars Voted for Water.
New Illinois Central Track Ordinance.
Indictments for Violating Inter-State Law.
Palmer Will Be Indorsed at Springfield.

2 Fifer Gains More Delegates.
Tariff Reform Club Supports Cleveland.

3 Rival Receivers Keep Tab on a Hotel.
The Dunton Will Case Left in Doubt.

5 Fox-Borrowe Duel Called a Farce.
Bomb Exploded in M. Very's Cafe.
Gov. Barber Defines His Position.

6 Danger to Harrison's Renomination.
Death of Louis Wahl.
Kane Triumphs Over the Biscuit Trust.

7 Ansonians Beaten in a Twelve-Inning Game.
Balgowan's Good Race at Memphis.

8 Falling Off of All Rail Shipments East.
American Theosophists' Convention Closes.

9 Senate's Action on Chinese Exclusion.
Chicago's Plea for an Appropriation.
Manchester and the World's Fair.

PRESIDENT AND CASHIER BOTH GONE.

Strange Conduct of Bank Officers in West Superior, Wis.—Hallowell Arrested.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 25.—[Special.]—Business circles were startled this afternoon by a telegram announcing that J. H. Hallowell, cashier of the Superior National Bank, had been arrested in Philadelphia charged with embezzlement. The Superior National Bank opened about six months ago, with A. A. Cadwallader, President, and J. H. Hallowell, cashier, both of Pennsylvania. The capital was contributed equally by local capitalists and Pennsylvania people, friends and relatives of the officers named.

A week ago Hallowell went East suddenly, but this attracted no attention. It is now said his departure was unannounced and preceded by a few hours a special meeting of the directors. Friday night, at 10 o'clock, the directors called at the office of the *Morning Leader* and desired it announced that Cadwallader had resigned as President, and Thomas G. Alvord had been elected. Also that the office of assistant cashier had been created and filled by Henry Peterson. Coming in the way it did this action looked suspicious. When shown the dispatch stating that Hallowell had been arrested the directors did not seem surprised, though they claimed they knew nothing about it. This evening, however, they made a public statement. There are irregularities charged against both Hallowell and Cadwallader, but nothing criminal. Both are under bonds, furnished by the Philadelphia Surety company in $40,000. It is alleged they have been taking the bank's money.

The total amount is, Hallowell's, $27,000 and Cadwallader's $22,000. When Cadwallader's liabilities reached a large sum he turned over notes to C. H. Cadwallader, who he says is his father. The directors know nothing about them, and notified the Surety company that they should hold them responsible. And it is supposed they caused Hallowell's arrest. The bank is safe. Cadwallader has been here all along. Late this afternoon a woman ran down Tower avenue and into the bank. She reported Cadwallader was about to leave town. The bank officers requested the Sheriff to board the south-bound train just leaving and arrest him. The Sheriff rode as far as Old Superior, where he got off, saying that Cadwallader was not on the train. At the Broadway Hotel, where Cadwallader boarded, it is stated that he took that train for Chippewa Falls to consult his attorney, that he went openly, and will return tomorrow morning. It is said his arrest has been ordered. Friends have telegraphed him for explanation, but up to 10 o'clock had heard nothing. It is the general impression that the bank will lose nothing. Relatives of both men will settle the matter. Hallowell's part of the money was used by him in speculation in the East, it is claimed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 25.—[Special.]—J. H. Hallowell, the cashier of the West Superior National Bank, who is accused of skipping out with $35,000 of the bank's funds, was arrested, satchel in hand, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fairmount avenue shortly after 8 o'clock this morning.

Hallowell took his arrest with easy nonchalance. He admitted that he was "wanted." He was carrying his satchel and umbrella in his hand and had his overcoat flung over his arm, and it is supposed that he was just about to bid farewell to Philadelphia.

WHAT THE ASSETS AMOUNT TO.

The Statement of the Affairs of the St. Paul German Insurance Company.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 25.—[Special.]—The schedule of the liabilities and assets of the St. Paul German Insurance company, which recently failed, were filed today in the office of the Clerk of the District Court. The assets amount to $767,832.71, made up as follows: Due from agents, $147,330.05; mortgages, $132,156.66; stocks and bonds, $458,096; collateral loans, $30,250. The total liabilities, less the cost of reinsurance, are $239,115.40, and are made up of: Due agents, $2,136.21; due banks and bills payable, $39,886.05; credit balances, $214.04; adjusted loss, $128,754.16; estimated risks, $99,624.05. From the total is to be deducted for reinsurance $28,499.11.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 25.—[Special.]—The creditors of the Hadfield company have been offered 40 cents on the dollar as a settlement of their claims. This has neither been accepted nor refused as yet. Several of the largest creditors think they may be able to realize 60 cents. The total liabilities are $510,000.

The larger creditors are the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company, Whitney & Kemgrer of New York, Howard & Co. of Buffalo, Williams & Peters of Buffalo, A. L. Thatcher of Chicago, Donnelly & Dunham of Buffalo, F. R. Buell and Stephen Clement of Milwaukee. An advisory committee of creditors, acting with the assignee, have sold all the coal on the company's docks here, realizing $118,000. With this a dividend of 20 per cent was paid on all claims. In the proposition for a settlement this dividend is included. The remaining assets are principally in real estate and the company's stone quarries at Waukesha.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 25.—John H. Kingsbury, the banker of Brockport, has made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors to Daniel Holmes and John B. Burns. The announcement has caused great excitement in Brockport. None of the details are known as yet and all sorts of rumors are in circulation. Since 1887 Kingsbury has been engaged as a private banker and carried many of the best accounts in the village. No idea can be gained of the amounts of the liabilities, but the belief is that they will be large.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25.—The Martin Clothing Company, No. 813 Washington avenue, made an assignment this morning for the benefit of creditors. The assets are stated to be $175,000, but the liabilities are not given.

Will Make It Independent.

ELDORA, Ia., April 25.—J. Dolph, an ex-preacher and for the last two terms a prominent figure in the Iowa Legislature from this county, announces in his paper, the Eldora *Ledger*, that he will hereafter publish an independent paper. He says: "I have come to the conclusion that it is not an easy matter to publish a partisan paper and deal fairly and honestly."

LAST EDITION.

IS TOWARD PALMER.

Every Indication That He Will Be Indorsed.

BUT THE FIGHT IS HOT.

Morrison Has Done Great Work for Cleveland.

TO CONTROL COMMITTEES.

Contests for Delegates-at-Large and State Offices.

SOME VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25.—[Special.]—Gen. John M. Palmer may and probably will receive the indorsement of the Democrats of Illinois as a Presidential candidate, but such action will not be had without an acrid contest. This can be stated authoritatively and accepted as the true condition of affairs. Some weeks ago Col. William R. Morrison came out to this State, and, after interviewing a few of the brethren, went to St. Louis, where he established his headquarters at the Southern Hotel. Here he was met not only by his personal friends but by the leaders of the class of Democrats that worship Grover Cleveland.

From St. Louis Col. Morrison came to Chicago, where he spent several days at the Palmer House in consultation with those who had held office under Mr. Cleveland. The Palmer men, alarmed at Morrison's presence, at once denounced him as the General's enemy, saying he wanted the indorsement of the Illinois delegation for himself. Col. Morrison would unquestionably be pleased with such recognition, but he knows as well as any living man that he couldn't get it. The real object of his trip to this State is now for the first time coming to the surface.

gotten in their work, particularly in Chicago, will be compelled to pass through a tormenting ordeal. Nor will some men who enjoyed patronage under President Cleveland during his administration be exempt from anguish. While few of the class last referred to have any genuine affection for Senator Palmer and would be glad to throw him overboard in favor of their political benefactor, they will find themselves in the slough of despond.

So, taken all in all, the situation is getting to be interesting, and the actions of this convention will be watched with interest by the Democrats throughout the length and breadth of the land. Palmer has, to be sure, by all odds the best of the situation, but an indorsement in his own State in the face of a heroic fight for Cleveland bodes him no particular good, nor does it increase any chance he may have of success in the coming National Democratic convention.

Williams Will Be Chairman.

The Democratic State Central committee has selected as Temporary Chairman of the convention Congressman Williams of the Nineteenth District, and this action is not particularly pleasing to some of the Palmer-Springer contingent. During the stormy times in Washington preceding the Democratic House caucus Congressman Williams was not remarkable in his devotions to the cause of the Sweet Singer of the Sangamon. Like George Fithian and Lane he was a Mills man from beginning to end. So local sentiment, here in Sangamon particularly, is not enthusiastic as respects Mr. Williams' selection as temporary presiding officer of the convention.

As an offset to this seeming slight the work is now being set up to make Clayton E. Crafts the permanent presiding officer of the convention. This idea does not cause the Morrison people to go into raptures. When Morrison was a candidate for the Senate Crafts was a member of the House. The two gentlemen did not dwell in harmony nor was there ever any good feeling between them. It is not improbable, therefore, that some other candidate more to the liking of the Cleveland-Morrison combine will be brought out before the time for the appointment of the committee to select the permanent officers of the convention.

The Ticket Seems All Arranged.

The Democrats seem to have arranged their ticket and agreed upon it substantially in advance. Judge Altgeld, who came in this morning, is confident that he will be able to show quite six hundred votes on the first ballot. This claim may be a little extravagant, but even his opponents now concede the fact that he has quite enough instructed delegates to secure the nomination.

Gen. John C. Black is here and accepts the situation with more or less fortitude. He cannot fail to realize the fact that a majority of the delegates are with Altgeld. He has been in receipt of overtures innumerable from Altgeld's friends urging him to accept the nomination as one of the Congressmen-at-large. Other Democrats who do not belong to Judge Altgeld's faction have also been urging such a course of action as a relief from the perplexing situation in which the Democracy finds itself.

Up to this time Gen. Black has said that he was a candidate for the Governorship and nothing else, nor would he for an instant consider the proposition above stated. Some of the more zealous of Altgeld's friends go even so far as to say the length of saying that it is Congressman or nothing with Gen. Black. The better opinion seems to be, however, that the General will accede to the evident wish of the party and take a nomination for Congressman-at-large; that he will do so appears to be the desire of nine-tenths of the delegates, provided, of course, his friends cannot nominate him for the first place on the ticket.

Phelps Is Not a Factor.

Delos P. Phelps has two or three counties instructed for him, but his strength is so small that he is not regarded as an element in the fight. Mr. Phelps has made no campaign for the nomination and will probably have to be content with a complimentary vote. Andy Hunter will take second place, if he can get on the ticket as a candidate for Congressman-at-large. He would be particularly well pleased with Gen. Black as a running mate. But the fusion of geography comes into play in this matter because Hunter and Black lived for years in the same Congressional district. This was before Gen. Black removed to Chicago.

There is an impression here in case Gen. Black is not willing to accept a nomination for Congressman-at-large that Gen. Newberry of Chicago can get the nomination. Possibly other candidates for the position will develop as soon as Gen. Black says positively and authoritatively that he will not make the race for Congress.

For the Lieutenant-Governorship.

There is a contest over the Lieutenant-Governorship between Joe Gill of Murphysboro and Senator John W. Coppinger of Alton. Gill is particularly strong in this part of the State, and has a great many friends in Northern Illinois, especially among ex-members of the Legislature who met him while in Springfield during the last two or three sessions. Gill would seem to have the best of the contest, but Coppinger's friends, headed by Senator Arnold of Lockport, are getting up a very hard fight for him. While the indications point to Gill's nomination he will meet with a stubborn resistance from Coppinger and his following.

There is also a "sassy" fight over the Secretaryship of State, for which two candidates present themselves. These are W. H. Hinrichsen of Jacksonville and James McNamara of Freeport. Hinrichsen has been on the State Central committee for a number of years and has a large acquaintance with the Democrats throughout the State. He was the Clerk of the House during the last General Assembly, and made a very creditable officer, too. McNamara is none the less popular than Mr. Hinrichsen. He is a merchant in good circumstances, highly esteemed in the community where he resides, and well liked by every one who enjoys his acquaintance. Hinrichsen has the advantage over McNamara of knowledge of the details of politics, but the latter named gentleman has the coöperation of some of the best Democrats in Illinois. Hinrichsen's friends are confident of success, but they will find an antagonist in McNamara who will keep them guessing as to the result.

Morris Has Even Chances.

Free P. Morris of Iroquois County was until recently the only candidate for the Attorney-Generalship. Everything was going his way. Convention after convention instructed for him, and his nomination seemed to be assured. Within a week, however, a lawyer living down in La Salle County, a protégé and friend of Senator Andy O'Connor, became a candidate for this place. Maloney is this gentleman's name, and the name is very much in his favor, too. Andy O'Connor and all his friends will push Maloney, who may after all defeat Morris.

The State Auditorship is also the subject of contention. David Gore of Carlinville, ex-Senator and ex-member of the State Board of Agriculture, is opposed by W. B. Brinton of Tuscola. Brinton is a member of the State Central committee, and has been for a good many years. He thinks he is going to win, but this belief is not general, and is confined to his personal friends. He may be able to get more votes than Gore, but will have to do more effective work than at present to accomplish this result.

There is only one candidate of note for the Treasurership, and that is Rufus M. Ramsey of Carlyle, who will probably be nominated by acclamation. A man by the name of Warren, living over in Peoria, has been suggested as a possibility, but Uncle Rufus has the convention by the heels, and will get through with a shout and a yell.

Fights for Delegateships.

The biggest row and one which will cause the most heartburnings will be over the selection of delegates-at-large to the national convention. There are more candidates for these positions than ever before known in this State. Cook County hopes to get five out of the eight apportioned to Illinois. Ordinarily Cook has had three, but an increase of two will be asked by reason of the growth of the voting population of Cook County. W. C. Asay, Johnny O'Brien, James J. Townsend, and W. C. Goudy represent the four Cook County districts on the committee to select delegates-at-large.

They are in combination so far as three names are concerned. These are Clayton E. Crafts, A. W. Green, and John A. King. As to the identity of any additional delegates which may be given Cook there is much speculation. The indications are that the convention will accord Cook four instead of five. Crafts, King, and Green will be three of the four. Sam Chase, by reason of his long service in the State Central committee, believes he has enough strength outside of Cook County to get him one of these places. He is probably wrong in his hypothesis, as none of the members of the committee to select delegates evince any particular disposition to vote for him. Lambert Tree, who has so many times been a delegate to national conventions either at large or from the Fourth District, came down on the Alton today in company with Judge Goudy. He had a great many little consultations with that gentleman, and if appearances are to be accepted at all it is not too much to say that Goudy is friendly to Tree.

Mr. Leiter Would Consent to Serve.

But a new factor, if reports are to be accredited, will appear in the contest tomorrow. It is understood that Mr. Levi Z. Leiter would consider himself highly honored in case the convention selected him as one of the delegates-at-large. One of the members of the committee appointed to do that work told THE TRIBUNE correspondent tonight that advices had been received from Mr. Leiter this afternoon confirmatory of the story that he would not be insensible to the honor conferred. Mr. Leiter has been a great contributor in a financial way to the party in this State, and this fact of itself, in this particular year, when money is of the essence of the contract, entitles him to considerable recognition.

Now there is another scheme afloat which might possibly let Leiter and Tree both into the coveted places. The proposition is ingenious, too, and may take well with the convention. The Cook County people now think of inducing the country to accept Clayton E. Crafts as one of the delegates-at-large and not charge him up to Cook County's quota. This might result to the benefit of the two men above named. The four members of the committee to select delegates from Cook County are much sought after. They are being handsomely treated by the countrymen and made to have a proper realization of their importance at this immediate minute.

Those Who Would Like to Go.

The list of applicants for the positions is quite extended. It is as follows, with other districts yet to hear from:

First District, A. W. Green.
Third District, John A. King.
Fourth District, C. E. Crafts, S. B. Chase, and Lambert Tree.
Eighth District, James H. Eckels.
Tenth District, S. P. Shope and Nick Worthington.
Eleventh District, B. R. Cable.
Thirteenth District, Alfred Orendorf, William E. Shutt, and John A. McClernand.
Fourteenth District, A. E. Stevenson.
Seventeenth District, Jesse J. Phillips, John R. Eden, and Senator William Farmer.
Nineteenth District, W. A. J. Sparks.
Twentieth District, Monroe C. Crawford and William H. Green.

There will be probably twenty other entries by the time the committee meets. But some of these delegates can already be named now. Northwestern Illinois will unite on Ben Cable, although he may meet with a little opposition from the friends of Nick Worthington, whose county, Peoria, is not far from Rock Island. Cable's home, Judge Jesse Phillips of Hillsboro will be a formidable candidate and represent the northern end of Egypt.

The contest between Judge Green of Cairo and Judge Crawford bids fair to be interesting. Judge Green has been honored by his party in various ways in years gone by, and Crawford will try his best to beat him. But Green and Judge Goudy date from "way back" together, and Goudy will use all the influence he has to make a combination which will result to the benefit of his friend from the Lower Nile. It is always safe to give a delegateship-at-large to Bloomington, because Bloomington always gets one. It will be either A. Ewing or Adlai Stevenson with the chances in favor of the latter. Stevenson is a candidate for the Governorship, but his chances of success are not particularly flattering. The party will in all probability name him as one of its delegates-at-large, the next best thing in the way of a consolation cup for defeated horses. But all of these schemes are like the prices of old corn, subject to fluctuation. Forty different schemes will be cooked up within the next two days, only to be cast aside and replaced by others.

Morrison's Name Not Mentioned.

Col. Morrison's name has not as yet been mentioned in connection with one of the delegateships-at-large. If he misses this time it will be one of the first instances on record. He can, if so disposed, go to the convention as one of the district delegates. He has the support of the delegates from the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Districts, unless Judge Green can take the Twentieth away from him. At all events Col. Morrison could, if so disposed, unite enough votes, and that with all ease, to make the majority of the committee recognize Egypt's claims.

His most intimate friends say that he will not attend the convention at all, nor will he be a candidate for delegateship to the National convention.

Dolan's View of Frank Lawler.

Col. Thomas Jefferson Dolan, resplendent in a chimney-pot hat and a new spring overcoat with little slits cut in the lower part thereof, a pair of Dent's gloves of crushed strawberry hue, and a cane with a walrus tooth for a handle, in company with Col. Thomas Brewer, walked into the Leland this evening, where Col. Dolan's eagle eye rested on the countenance of his political enemy and personal friend, ex-Congressman Frank Lawler.

"Do you see him?" said Col. Dolan. "Do you see him? Look at him; that's him over there. Look at that skate. O my! O me! That little rabbit Frank Lawler, and what do you think of him? Down here to beat Palmer he is. So help me heaven, he's down here to beat Palmer. And what do you think of that rabbit to beat Palmer, the old Governors. Was ever anything like it ever heard of before. And he is for Cleveland, too, and he is for Cleveland—for Big Steve, the ex-Sheriff. Once a copper always a copper, is my motto."

Then Col. Brewer and Col. Dolan got two cigars at 25 cents each, for which Col. Brewer paid. But Col. Dolan had not relieved his mind of all his woes, and no sooner had he lighted the cigar than he turned up again.

Estimate of Cleveland's Strength.

"And what will Cleveland do in Illinois," he said, "and how much stronger is he than he was four years ago? He has got a baby to be sure, but what is that to thousands of us old crabs in the Democratic party; and the idea of mentioning the lokes of him in connection with Palmer. A grand old gazabo is the old General; a fighter, a diplomat, and a statesman. Devil a bit of money does he throw away for showy clothes. He is a man of the people, for the people, and by the people. Vox populi, vox dei. Do you twig my Latin, Col. Brewer?"

"No," replied Col. Brewer apologetically, "Latin is not one of my long suites."

"Well, it is of mine," said Col. Dolan. "I have studied it since I was a child, and I can spell it by the yard. Now, Palmer is my ideal of a Presidential candidate. He is one of us, Colonel, he is, begorra; he chews tobacco—hard tobacco, black tobacco—and he don't cut it with a knife, either. He bites it with his teeth; and he will chew your tobacco or he will chew my tobacco, and any friend he has can chew off his plug. Night or day he is with us, Colonel; and every time he pulls his whiskers seventy Anarchists will run to the registration so as to get on the polls and vote for him."

How Lawler Went to Work.

Congressman Lawler landed here yesterday morning, and yesterday was Sunday here as at every other place. He found the city pretty dull, and, by way of diversion, flung a brick into the millpond, so to speak, by declaring himself for Cleveland as against Palmer. This facetious play on the part of Chicago's Frank set all the Democrats in Springfield ablaze, and they immediately tuned up and gave him pieces of their minds in no gentle manner either. But Frankie was as good as they, and, in a jocular way, stood them off.

His position on the issue at hand is about like this: He believes that the Democrats of the East, or rather some of them, are fooling with Palmer, endeavoring to get Illinois away from Cleveland. Frank Lawler is a Cleveland man, and no member of Congress or of the Senate either was better treated than he at the White House during Mr. Cleveland's term of office. He had the run of the house from cellar to garret, by night and by day. There never was a time Mr. Cleveland would not give him and his friends an audience.

Ingratitude Not in His Line.

Ingratitude cannot be truthfully laid at Frank Lawler's door. He has not forgotten the President nor Col. Lamont, whom he used to call "Dan." Mr. Lawler will not fight the proposition to instruct the Illinois delegation to present the name of Senator Palmer with instructions to vote as a unit in which the majority of the delegation shall rule. But so far as in his power lies he will see to it that as many Cleveland men as possible get on the delegation from Illinois to the national convention. In this opinion or line of action Mr. Lawler will find no end of coöperation.

He will have the backing of a lot of old Democratic wheelhorses, particularly from Southern Illinois. Men like John R. Eden, George Fithian, and others of that stripe, recognizing the propriety of instructing the delegates for Palmer, will look after Cleveland's interests.

Little or nothing is heard concerning the alternateships-at-large, honors which confer upon their recipients the right to sit on the floor of the convention and wear a badge of distinction. There is, however, a gentle little contest over this compliment as respects any right the First District of Illinois may have. Henry Gelder, Frank Walker, Max Dembufsky, and Thomas J. McNally are understood to be candidates for the position above named. Mr. Dembufsky has earned great distinction here tonight by being the only candidate for any office who has had the hardihood to invite his friends to join him in absorbing the contents of a bottle of champagne at the Leland House bar. It wasn't a pint either, but a big, full quart of Pomerey Sec.

Claims of Altgeld and Palmer.

The following is the list of counties with their number of delegates instructed for Judge Altgeld as given out tonight by Judge Altgeld's friends:

Brown	4	Macon	9
Carroll	3	Macoupin	12
Clay	4	Mason	5
Clinton	5	Massac	2
Cook	211	McHenry	5
Du Page	4	Morgan	9
De Witt	5	Ogle	6
Fayette	4	Perry	4
Ford	3	Peoria	19
Gallatin	5	Piatt	5
Hamilton	4	Randolph	7
Henry	6	Sangamon	18
Jackson	7	St. Clair	15
Jefferson	6	Union	6
Jersey	5	Wabash	3
Johnson	2	Washington	4
Kane	11	Will	13
Kankakee	5	Williamson	1
La Salle	21		
Lawrence	4	Total	481
Lee	6		

In addition to this number Judge Altgeld has the votes of seventy-eight who prefer him to the other candidates. This gives him a total of 559, or enough to nominate, with 100 or more to spare. This is the round-up according to the Palmer figures as instructed for him:

Alexander	4	McHenry	5
Calhoun	2	McLean	15
Christian	8	Menard	4
Clay	4	Montgomery	9
Cook	211	Morgan	9
De Witt	5	Ogle	6
Grundy	4	Pope	2
Hancock	10	Rock Island	8
Henry	6	Sangamon	18
Jackson	7	Schuyler	5
Jefferson	6	Scott	4
Jersey	5	Shelby	10
Kane	11	Tazewell	9
Kankakee	5	Union	6
Lake	4	Warren	5
Lawrence	4	Wayne	6
Livingston	8	Will	13
Logan	7	Williamson	5
Macoupin	12	Woodford	6
Marshall	3		
Mason	5	Total	481
Massac	2		

UNINSTRUCTED.

Bond	3	Jasper	5
Boone	3	Kendall	3
Brown	4	La Salle	21
Bureau	6	Lee	6
Clark	7	Madison	13
Clayton	5	McDonough	5
Coles	8	Marion	6
Crawford	4	Monroe	4
Cumberland	4	Moultrie	4
Douglas	5	Peoria	19
Du Page	4	Perry	4
Edgar	7	Putnam	1
Edwards	3	Randolph	7
Effingham	6	Richland	5
Fayette	4	Saline	5
Ford	3	Stark	2
Franklin	4	St. Clair	15
Gallatin	5	Vermillion	12
Greene	5	Wabash	3
Hamilton	4	Washington	4
Hardin	2	White	7
Henderson	3		
Iroquois	8	Total	265

INSTRUCTED FOR CLEVELAND.

Adams	18	Pulaski	2
Carroll	3	Stephenson	9
Champagne	1	Whiteside	6
De Kalb	4	Winnebago	5
Fulton	12		
Jo Daviess	7	Total	78
Johnson	2		

Instructed for Craig—Knox 7.

Instructed for Palmer if a Western man, Cleveland if an Eastern man is chosen—Macon, 9; Piatt, 5; Pike, 9; total, 23.

Held today—Cass, 5; Marion, 6; total 11.

LIST OF THE DELEGATES.

The Men Who Will Participate in the Deliberations at Springfield.

Following are the delegates by counties to the Democratic State convention which meets at Springfield tomorrow:

Adams—Albert Akers, Harry Swimmer, Samuel Harrop, A. W. Wells, J. Parkhurst, Ira A. Moore, J. W. Bonney, Henry Steinkamp, John L. Sobing, S. M. Mileham, Maurice Kelley, J. E. Simmons, Charles Rockenfeld, C. J. W. Doan, H. E. Huffman, A. A. Siebhorn, Michael Barry, J. C. Maxwell.

Alexander—Judge William H. Green, James Mulcahay, Albert Smith, and W. B. Fettis.

Bond—D. D. Holles, C. W. Seawell, P. C. Dare.

Boone—C. N. Smith.

Bureau—R. R. Gibbon, M. Martin, Charles Stevens, M. T. Laughlin, J. L. Jacoby, G. Foster Ayrem, C. A. Pratt, Paul Smith, James Nelson.

Brown—John J. McDonald, Mount Sterling; Henry D. Ritter, Versailles; Peter S. William, Mound Station; Oliver T. Briggs, Buckhorn.

Calhoun—D. Rose, Gus Hunt.

Carroll—James M. Startzman, John S. O'Neal, Rufus U. Cook.

Cass—A. E. Kemnerer, Walter Rearick, Henry Coffield, J. T. Robinson, Allen Dunaway.

Christian—W. H. Kirkwood, A. McCaskill, J. C. McBride, Z. F. Bates, T. J. Allen, R. S. Ludwick, D. J. Milligan, C. A. Clark.

Clark—Thomas Cunningham, S. S. Whitehead, T. L. Montgomery, Ham Sutton, W. E. De Lashmutt, W. H. McNary, Ross Lee, H. B. Leo, P. B. Briscoe, Lawrence Kelly.

Clinton—Gen. W. J. Sparks, G. Van Hoorebeke, H. A. Nichoff, M. F. Murray, Rufus Ramsay.

Cook—Ward 1, Thomas J. McNally, Henry Carroll, John Morris, James L. Ayling, Charles Leindecker, John Reynolds, Henry Gelder.

2. John J. Farrell, Charles H. King, Henry A. Wilder, Edward Ponsonby, J. C. Schubert, Thomas Maney.

3. Adam A. Goodrich, M. McNamara, William Cowan, J. M. Quinlan, Barney McNeil.

4. Daniel E. Root, Francis W. Walker, William S. Bulger, Patrick White, M. J. Duffy.

5. M. Mulchy, A. Martin, M. Kelly, E. C. Twohill, John Kennedy, M. Bransfield, J. Schaefer, B. Dohney, George Zuber.

6. Lawrence O. Tracey, William J. O'Brien, James Roach, Edward P. Burke, D. McCarthy, P. J. Joyce, James Marlow.

7. William E. Burns, Isaac Novashelsky, Mathias Lief, Henry Arnoudy, Isaac Rubenstein, John Milligan, W. J. Roach.

8. Joseph P. Rafferty, Joseph P. Mahoney, Edward Prindiville, George P. Bunker, Charles Jundrick, John Fecha, Frank J. Dvorak.

9. William Curran, Thomas Cusack, M. W. Cagney, Vincens Binka, George T. Kozlowski, A. Baldass, Matthew Farley.

10. William Harley, Cornelius Mahoney, William Doman, J. H. Nolan, B. Nisbting.

11. Joseph Schofield, Michael McAuliffe, M. C. McDonald, John A. King, J. J. Townsend, Charles Spring, John Synota.

12. Moses Salomon, James Clancy, George Edmanson, James C. Strain, B. F. Fly Jr., John D. Anglin, Walter S. Bogle.

13. John Keigher, Charles Seymour, James Nash, J. O'Callaghan, Frank Nash, J. O'Loughlin, M. M. Hayes.

14. William Legner, S. H. Marks, D. G. Moore, J. J. Block.

15. M. Ryan, J. Daly, J. Berrett, J. C. Cunio, J. P. Nelson.

16. Peter Kiolbassa, John Kwasigroch, Frank Wielebinski, John Bandle, Frank Schwedn, Joseph Goldwater, Joseph Schroeder, William Griffin, Charles McMinimin.

17. S. M. Gosselin, James Walsh, James McHale, James Reynolds, Joseph A. O'Donnell.

18. John J. Brennan, William Burke, Stephen Griffin, Paul Ryman, John J. Kelly, Charles Driscoll, Patrick Murtaugh.

19. L. W. Kadlec, Joseph Kostner, William Gleason, Dr. A. F. Kadison, M. Minahan, Charles Nowian, Frank Lawler, M. Fitzgerald, E. Glackin, W. A. Simstrott, Thomas Gallagher, Peter Ward.

20. Henry F. Donovan, J. B. Taylor, Henry C. Bartling.

21. S. B. Chase, Carl Mueller, Dr. L. Starkel, A. J. Brachtendorf, John S. Meyer, William Mangler.

22. William C. Goudy, William J. Donlin, Arnold Tripp, John F. Sewards, John C. Werdell, John H. Sullivan.

23. John F. O'Malley, Henry Ganey, W. H. Lyman, J. J. Furlong, Michael Hughes, Thomas Loftus, J. W. Mallory.

24. James W. Crawford, William A. Vincent, Fred Credeforde, Frank G. Murphy, F. H. Winston, John O'Brien, Harry McBride, D. C. Cregier.

25. Louis Lehman, W. F. Quinlan, F. E. Brookman, F. H. Atwood.

26. Charles Williams, John W. Lunehart, Joseph Fitch, T. J. Heshinger.

27. John Sigwalat.

28. Morris K. Smith.

29. Thomas Ganan, W. Houlahan, Joseph Graham, M. McInerney, Luke O'Toole, E. J. Condon, John F. Phelan, Thomas Carey.

30. M. J. Dougherty, James J. O'Toole, M. J. Butler, M. Moriarty, D. Mayer, James Murphy, Charles H. Harrison.

31. Charles Mitchell, Daniel Duffy.

32. W. C. Asay, James Wallace, Christ Heaney, A. J. Tooley.

33. Martin Vero, Thomas Donnelly, Charles Jockish, J. W. Matthews.

34. J. W. Brown, F. J. Gaulter, Thomas Cunnea, J. F. Hopkins, George Krantz, W. E. Quinn, Charles Gerkery.

Country towns—F. D. Cossette Jr., J. W. McCarthy, Peter Kipley, Michael McMahon, Clayton E. Crafts, Martin M. Gridley, Samuel C. Skemp, M. E. Bailey, Joseph Fritsch, Isaac M. Knebler.

Crawford—A. J. Reaville W. C. Jones, H. H. Newlin, Dr. H. C. Kibbie, and J. B. Crowley.

Cumberland—J. M. Reed, M. C. Price, Earl Young, Samuel Wisley, Ben McMillan, C. O. Ray.

Clay—H. S. Watson, W. S. Bothwell, J. E. Tully, J. M. Tanner, A. H. Reed, Noah Webster.

Coles—F. M. Phipps, C. B. Frye, William Hunt, C. Rice, E. Pinnell, L. Monroe, A. J. Fryer, J. J. Collins. Instructed.

De Kalb—C. O. Boynton, R. Waldron, John McCornick, William Bark.

De Witt—G. W. Herrick of Farmer City, W. Hutchins of Kenney, W. P. Gambrel of Clinton, J. A. Pace of Weldon, and James Greene of Wapella.

Douglas—E. L. Walker, Albert Snyder, James Dever, P. C. Sloan, John Ervin.

De Page—M. B. Downer, Chet Bartlett, B. H. Gammou, and George Royce.

Edgar—H. S. Tanner, H. E. Rives, R. L. McKinlay, F. M. Pattison, James A. Eads, L. A. G. Shoaff, James Gaines, John Moss.

Edwards—H. T. Dwyer, John Curtis Jr.

Effingham—Philip Wiwi, William Gilmore, S. F. Gilmore, L. G. Boyer, E. N. Rinehart, and George M. Lecrone.

Fayette—J. Fouke, William Farmer, C. E. Lovitt, Ernest Whitford, J. M. Price, I. J. Hill, Matthew Hogge.

Franklin—Judge R. H. Flannigan, W. R. Ward, W. S. Cantrell, A. M. Brownlee.

Fulton—Dr. John Harmison, A. M. Barnett, Meredith Walker, James Lane, C. Marshall, T. E. Boltenburg, C. F. Robinson, D. A. Hericocker, R. G. Zimmermann, I. M. Van Horn, M. B. Swegle, A. Clark.

Ford—J. C. Steen, N. R. Tyler, Matthew Doran, Gallatin—Silas Cook, E. M. Weidmann, S. C. Hall, H. C. Gregg, D. L. Laurance.

Greene—J. A. Admire, W. Meynstein, Oscar Mitchell, W. J. Roberts, J. R. Wood, Thomas D. Doyle, H. V. Greene, Wesley Flatt.

Grundy—A. Armstrong, William Dawkins, William E. Daniher, G. Clover, Storey Matterson, M. R. O'Malley.

Hamilton—J. R. Campbell, Judge T. B. Stelle, H. M. Crouch, B. F. Gullic.

Hancock—William M. Gordon, J. C. Coulson, Truman Plantz, J. A. Anderson, J. R. Reaburn, J. M. Owens, R. H. Kirby, George P. Walker, W. R. Hamilton, Moses Weinberger.

Hardin—J. Q. A. Ledbetter, Dr. J. A. Womack.

Henderson—L. I. Hutchins, Oquawka; Matthew Huston.

Henry—C. K. Ladd, J. W. Olson, John T. Pratt, Chester M. Turner, Charles Dunham, James H. Paddiford.

Iroquois—Dr. T. N. Bone, G. C. Harrington, C. F. Smith, W. H. Harry, William Misch, F. L. Hooper, H. A. Butzow, Edwin Beard.

Jasper—George W. Fithian, James W. Gibson, John M. Melton, James Larrabee, I. C. McCain.

Jersey—J. M. Page, T. F. Ferns, Col. Fulkerson, C. P. Stafford, John Powers.

Jersey—Joseph M. Page, Thomas F. Ferns, William H. Fulkerson, Chistopher P. Stafford, John Powers.

Jo Daviess—Robert Brand, George W. Curtiss, James Carr, N. P. Monton, E. R. Carr, Charles Sheerer, J. C. O'Neill.

Johnson—T. O. Whitnet, T. L. Oglesby.

Kankakee—D. C. Taylor, F. T. McAnally, J. W. Allison, Jules Teissedre, Edward Chipman.

Kendall—John D. Russell, G. D. Henning.

Knox—Alonzo C. Clay, Abram B. Brown, Forrest F. Cooke, Gershorn Martin, William Twohig, John Junk, Peter Colling.

Kane—Jacob Marks, L. M. Dearborn, James Spellman, Fred Staub, Aurora; George W. Renwick, A. Hathway, J. A. Logan, Elgin; J. H. Miller, Batavia; D. J. Hogan, Geneva; M. Simond, Kaneville; Fred Rohl, Dundee. Alternates—G. Michael, H. Kelly, W. Walters, Mrs. Farrell, R. O. Eagan, B. Hageiow, Capt. Wilcox, F. Ries, D. Whitney, L. C. Clyne, John Rennick.

Lake—J. A. Quinlan, John Austin Jr., W. A. Kenney, H. H. McClure, J. K. Dickerson, Ira Bunn, William M. Gragel.

Lee—S. Dixon, George Young, Wesley Stewart, Theodore Wilson, Abram Rickert, W. W. Gilmore.

Livingston—M. Cleary, J. T. Toohey, D. Whalen, C. S. Brydia, M. A. Reno, B. Riley, James Telford, James Kelliger, Marion Patton.

Logan—T. T. Beach, Col. Edmund Lynch, J. T. Hoblit, Jacob Siebert, J. H. Hammerton, I. H. Snyder, George H. Hubbard.

Macon—Ed Knight, B. K. Durfee, A. G. Webber, H. C. Johns, J. L. Connelly, E. J. Roberts, J. H. Miller, James Muldoon, and M. P. ——.

Macoupin—D. C. Enslow, E. P. Kimball, A. H. Bell, R. B. Shirley, C. A. Walke, J. W. Lumpkins, F. W. Burton, James Pennington, Charles Nemeller, Beck, E. Dorsey, William Smitten.

Madison—W. R. Pricket, W. L. Gilham, Lucas Pfeiffenberger, Louis Lumaghi, H. H. Padon, H. C. Picker, August Pagan, W. F. Squires, Alonzo Keller, Anton Kremer, Joseph Hall, Victor Brusk, F. McCambridges.

Mason—Lyman Lacy Sr., Ed D Terrell, T. N. Mehon, Steven Marr, George Munro.

McDonough—John C. Huston, Jacob L. Baily, James A. Mustain, Job F. Marshall, David Chambers, B. F. Irish, Henry Richards, James H. Wilson.

McHenry—John C. Donnelly, J. N. Palmer, John Donahoe, J. A. Sweeney, William Smith.

McLean—Dr. J. F. McKenzie, John A. Mace, John E. Wigntman, James Fielding, J. B. Pierce, Miles Brooks, M. D. Brown, David Felmley, Dr. William Hamilton, William Condon, A. J. Hart, H. F. Heffernan, T. J. Bunn, L. F. Rittmiller, James S. Ewing.

Menard—T. W. McNeely, Edward Laning, Wolf Salzenstein, Gaines Greene.

Montgomery—George L. Link, E. Douglass, J. M. Jett, J. W. Potts, F. C. Boman, Jesse C. Barrett, J. W. Landers, W. A. Howett, J. A. Edwards.

Mercer—A. M. Pinkerton, Guy C. Scott, R. H. Wasson, D. Delcorest, T. A. Marshall.

Monroe—Col. W. R. Morrison, W. H. Horine, Dr. James P. Bickelhaupt.

Morgan—W. H. Hinrichsen, O. P. Thompson, E. R. Bering, W. J. Brady, B. Ritchie, John Edmonson, E. L. McDonald, C. A. Barnes, George A. Smith.

Moultrie—John R. Eden, Oliver Atchinson, J. G. Baldemus, Joel Hannah.

Massac—James D. Stewart and C. L. V. Mulkey.

Marshall—J. T. Ball, La Rose; J. O. Garrott, Sparland; G. F. Paskell, Henry; and Peter Jacobs, Sparland.

Marion—N. B. Morrison, T. E. Merritt, C. D. Tufts, R. P. Mobride, T. W. Purcell, J. A. Irwin, J. J. Beit.

Nixon—William C. Rich Jr., I. P. Anderson, T. F. Bouton, M. C. Crawford, D. W. Karraker, W. C. Lance.

Ogle—James P. Wilson, Samuel Ray, E. G. Asay, E. G. Bowers, William Mitchell, James P. O'Brien.

Ogle—James P. Wilson, Samuel Ray, E. G. Asay, E. G. Bowers, William Mitchell, James P. O'Brien.

Peoria—Thomas Gorman, John Warner, P. F. Harmon, M. R. Fay, George T. Kennedy, John Culbertson, Michael Manning, T. Carroll, John Finley, Bernard Cramer, W. F. Washington, John Warner, Jr., Frank J. C. Quinn, V. Finkoltz, Joseph Gallup, John Foster, A. H. Barmenalt, John F. Geher, R. R. Bennett.

Piatt—W. E. Lodge, H. B. Scott, P. G. Jones, J. Vail, and W. G. Lloyd.

Pike—E. F. Binns, George Pratt, Asa Hinman, J. G. Hayden, A. C. Bentley, I. D. Webster, J. W. Lynch, C. H. Ware, C. B. Sose.

Pulaski—H. F. Spencer, Capt. D. W. Prindle, H. G. Carter, Col. M. S. Bagby.

Putnam—James T. Thornton.

Pope—A. D. Pierce, M. G. Bird.

Richland—J. C. Allen, E. R. Lindsay, W. F. Beck, G. M. Swain.

Rock Island—Ben T. Castle, E. W Hurst, J. W. Potter, L. G. Blanding, T. S. Silvis, George W. Vinton, M. J. McEniry, D. W. Gould, John Schafer Jr.

Saline—W. V. Choisser, J. J. Parish, S. L. Cheaney, T. W. Hail, W. E. Clark.

Sangamon—John M. Palmer, George W. Krodell, S. P. Wheeler, George Reisch, Edward Ridgely, R. M. Ridgely, E. R. Saylor, Albert Seizenstein, L. P. Rogers, A. W. Curtin, W. B. Robertson, C. C. Worrell, H. C. Gulley, J. H. Taylor, Eugene McCabe, G. W. Murray, H. M. Burns, S. B. Epler.

Schuyler—S. H. Agans, G. W. Campbell, W. C. Reno, George Dyson, and Felix Jackson.

Scott—J. M. Riggs, Sylvester Allen, J. T. Priest, Henry Oaks.

Shelby—Anthony Thornton, Samuel W. Moulton, Thomas N. Henry, E. W. Paxton, T. P. Mantz, W. C. Miller, L. L. Gale, M. Wortman, A. R. Robinson, David Mantz.

Stark—Patrick M. Blair, Frank Thomas.

Stephenson (Wright faction)—O. J. Wilsey, J. T. Leach, W. Waterman, William Hunt, W. H. Mitchell, M. Stohkepf, W. O. Wright, James McNamara, A. A. Geiger. (Nieman faction) Charles Nieman, W. H. Holland, William Stewart, James McNamara, Eli Ottinger, A. H. Sewell, Ridott, T. D. Osborne, A. A. Geiger, and O. J. Wilsey.

Tazewell—W. D. Maus, Jesse Cooper, George C. Danford, Daniel Reardon, G. M. Blackburn, Millard Barnes, John Roberts, John Myers.

Vermillion—E. R. E. Kimbrough, A. L. White, J. L. McCauley, C. M. Briggs, John Beard, John F. Rowand, Joseph B. Mann, P. H. Barton, George W. Dodson, J. H. Livingood, Louis Pett, J. D. Baum; alternates, Max Wolf, G. Wilse Tilton, L. N. French, William Finley, John Steube, William Littell, John Depke, Peter, Voorhees, John J. Campbell, William Chambers, E. H. Langhaus, Isaac Whitlock.

Woodford—I. J. Jenkins, Robert Pleasants, L. J. Johnson, Lyon Karr, J. H. Golden, Joseph R. Tool.

Wabash—F. W. Havill, J. E. Seiler, and J. H. Henning.

Warren—William C. Norcross, John H. Hanley, J. R. Barnet, W. H. Cook, and William Adcock.

Washington—W. S. Forman, J. D. Townsend, John McElhann, F. E. W. Brink, and J. F. Foster.

Wayne—Adam Rinard, J. R. Creighton, Frank Canon, Samuel Keen, James Forth, and L. D. Barth.

White—T. J. Mathews, Simon Grant, R. L. Organ, C. S. Conger, J. R. Williams, J. L. McClintock, J. A. Miller.

Whiteside—A. Wolfersperger, J. H. Conlon, Fred Buell, M. V. B. Smith, T. A. Hardin, Fred K. Bastian.

Will—J. W. Arnold, P. C. Haley, R. L. Allen, T. H. Riley, William Yung, Col. Mcnaughton, D. Forsythe, I. V. Park, L. F. Beach, W. D. Brennon, M. Lemron, E. Meers, Joseph Braun.

Winnebago—J. Stanley browne, E. W. Blaisdell, C. C. Stevens, Charley Mayer, J. W. Bacharach.

Williamson—H. V. Farrell, W. H. Warder, George H. Benson, W. S. Washburn,

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

RIVAL RECEIVERS AT THE GRAND PALACE HOTEL.

They Argue for Supremacy and Delegate Deputies to Watch the Persons Running the Establishment—Individual Consumers of Hard Coal in Chicago May Pay Tribute to the Reading Combine—The Women Who Want the Streets Cleaned Indorse the Special Assessment Plan.

The bartender took a drink while two receivers argued their claims to supremacy at the Grand Palace Hotel yesterday afternoon. Stalwart policemen stood guard at the door, while an expectant crowd inside watched proceedings and wondered what was going to happen next. Of the large staff of helpers, including clerks, porters, bell boys, bartenders, bookkeepers, and maid servants, not one of them knew for whom he or she was working or to whom he or she should look for remuneration. Such was the absurd spectacle presented yesterday afternoon at the Grand Palace Hotel, whose second story passage stretching across the alley and connecting the two buildings was turned into a veritable "Bridge of Sighs."

Some time ago Charles G. Perkins was appointed receiver in the case of the American Exchange National Bank versus C. P. Newberry et al. Yesterday afternoon, having obtained an order through Judge Horton's court, Mr. Perkins went to the Grand Palace Hotel to take possession of the property. C. B. Sherman had previously taken possession, however, under authority of the lessee, as he stated, to secure the payment of overdue rents. The question of supremacy at once arose and at a late hour last night had not been decided, both parties appointing custodians who remained to watch the receipts.

Mr. Sherman said: "I am here in the interests of the landlord to secure the payment of rent, and have no interests with the other creditors who have claims on the furniture and fixtures." Mr. Sherman appointed T. W. Hix several days ago to act as custodian, and Mr. Hix last evening signified his intention of remaining on the scene all night.

E. O. Towne, attorney for Charles G. Perkins, receiver, said: "Mr. Perkins is in charge of this office and has appointed Mr. Devlin as his custodian." Inquiry at the office last night, however, showed that Harry Allen was the name of Mr. Perkins' representative. This may be accounted for by a Sheriff's explanation, who says that a night shift was put on duty.

By mutual consent Mr. Gardner, a clerk, was instructed to remain in the office, conducting the business without prejudice to either party. He was evidently relieved last evening when Head Clerk Johnson was found behind the desk beaming upon patrons with conventional complaisance and avowing utter ignorance of the whole complication. Two wandering musicians occupied a prominent place in the barroom, where they succeeded in provoking a melancholy smile by striking up the familiar strains of "The Bogie Man" and other popular lays, while two disconsolate looking policemen walked around.

TO AFFECT INDIVIDUAL CONSUMERS.

Chicagoans Will Pay More for Hard Coal on Account of the Reading Combine.

"Has there been a coal combine in the East? Yes, such is my information, and I see that THE TRIBUNE states so by special wire. It is true; but to my mind only the individual consumers will be directly concerned, and not the manufacturers of Chicago."

So spoke Henry Weavef, of the firm of Weaver, Getz & Co., yesterday, when spoken to about the Reading coal syndicate recently formed in the East.

"The demand," said he, "is not equal to the supply and consequently each year the amount of coal mined is fixed at a certain figure. Chicago takes, in round figures, 1,500,000 tons of anthracite annually, and that covers the legitimate demand. The remainder of the Western country is figured on in the same way. The operators intend to produce what coal they can sell without leaving any great surplus in the different ports to be sold at a sacrifice or loss. It is possible that this combine referred to may be shaped so as to put coal at a higher price than it should be. It does not seem credible, however, that those interested would do this. If the combine puts the price of anthracite coal beyond a certain limit the demand in the Western States will be cut down in my opinion at least 50 per cent. I don't mean to include Chicago, for this city will burn hard coal in its residences at any price.

"As to the factories here, they will not be affected for the reason that all of them use soft coal. No, the work of the combine will affect only the individual consumers in so far as anthracite is concerned."

Several other large coal dealers in the city were seen, and in substance their views were the same as those of Mr. Weaver.

FAVORS SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Municipal Order League Thinks These Will Secure Cleaner Streets.

The Municipal Order League held its second regular meeting yesterday morning at Room No. 431 Rand-McNally Building. President Ada C. Sweet urged the importance of increasing the membership to 1,000.

Supt. Burke of the Department of Public Works said:

I have in my pocket an extract from a Boston newspaper which shows that over $3,500,000 was appropriated in that city alone during the last year for the sprinkling and cleaning of its streets, and even then satisfactory results were not obtained. In Chicago $250,000 is appropriated yearly for this purpose, and how can we expect good results in a city of its size with such a meager allowance? Chicago has an appropriation of $8,000,000 for its annual support and maintenance, whereas it should have at least $30,000,000. But this is impossible by reason of the valuation of property as fixed by Assessors. Now let me suggest a plan by the adoption of which this league may be able to do efficient work for the cause. Call meetings in your own homes and agitate a special assessment system. Get your husbands interested, and through them the politicians, who will be able to get hold of the Aldermen, for he is the one to whom you must look for help. I am soon to address the three committees on streets and alleys, and feel confident of securing their cooperation. For $6.25 you can have the street in front of your home sprinkled three times per diem throughout the season, and for $2 a month you can have the street thoroughly cleaned by this special assessment plan.

A motion was carried indorsing Supt. Burke's plan. The committee was instructed to investigate the question: "What is done with the city garbage?" The President was instructed to appoint a committee of three to wait on the Chief of Police to secure an enforcement of the ordinance against the scattering of refuse in the streets and alleys. Mrs. Duncanson was appointed Chairman of this committee, with Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Togan as assistants.

SHE COULD NOT SAVE HER SON.

A Mother's Plea to Keep Her Boy from Going to Prison.

John Oran was arrested for stealing a horse and buggy. After his arrest other charges were preferred and three indictments were returned against him. The evidence was strong and Oran pleaded guilty and asked for clemency from Judge Hutchinson yesterday. The prisoner's aged mother and young wife were in court. In the arms of the latter was a baby girl. As soon as he had entered the plea of guilty Oran's mother stepped forward and with tears in her eyes pleaded with the court for mercy.

"My boy is not a bad boy at heart, your honor," she said. "I am sure if you will let him go he will not get into trouble again. He is my only support, and I don't know what his wife and baby will do if you send him to prison."

Judge Hutchinson was moved, but he told the mother that he had a duty to perform. The offense he said was too great.

"Stand up, John Oran," said the court. "In accordance with your plea of guilty I now sentence you to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary."

The sentence had hardly been pronounced when the young wife sank to the floor in a faint. Bailiffs carried her limp form from the court-room.

HERELEY BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Longenecker's Explanation of the Charges Against the Indicted Man.

Pursuant to an order entered by Judge Baker April 18 State's-Attorney Longenecker yesterday filed a bill of particulars of the offense charged against Millard B. Hereley of the City Board of Education. Hereley, together with nine city Aldermen, was indicted by the March grand jury for conspiracy to commit bribery. Through Attorney Richard Prendergast Hereley asked for a bill of particulars giving the names of the persons with whom he was supposed to have conspired, where and when the conspiracy was hatched, and in regard to what the conspiracy was about. In the bill State's-Attorney Longenecker enlarges on the indictment. As to the "divers other persons" mentioned in the indictment the State claims to be yet in ignorance. The bill then sets forth that Hereley did in June, 1891, propose to enter into a conspiracy to commit bribery by requesting Sterling Bailey to give him $500 for the fraudulent use of his (Hereley's) vote and influence as a member of the Board of Education. A former conspiracy, by which the Sinead Heating company got valuable heating contracts, though not the lowest bidder, is cited and the responsibility laid upon Mr. Hereley. In closing the document the State warns the defendant that it will not be bound or limited in the evidence it will present by the bill of particulars now on file. It is probable that when the case is called for trial, May 9, Attorney Prendergast will enter objections to the bill on the grounds that it is vague, indefinite, does not cover the points asked for in the order, and throws little light on the case other than can be gained from the indictment.

RELIEVES THE FIRST NATIONAL.

The County Board to Take Up the Maturing 7 Per Cent Bonds.

At the meeting of the County Commissioners yesterday the County Treasurer was instructed to send to the American Exchange Bank of New York enough money to take up the maturing 7 per cent refunding Cook County bonds held in the East. When the issue of $1,350,000 4 per cents was given to the First National Bank of Chicago that institution agreed to take up the 7 per cent bonds free of charge to the county, hence there was at first some surprise over the resolution looking to the sending of cash east. It was explained that the resolution was offered at the request of County Attorney Kern, who had made some arrangement with the Chicago bank.

The issue of $1,350,000 4 per cent bonds which the First National Bank will float is now in President Green's office awaiting his signature. The issue is printed, $1,000,000 of it in $1,000 bonds and $350,000 of it in $500 bonds. This requires President Green to sign his name 1,700 times. After Mr. Green, County Treasurer Kern, and County Clerk Wulff will wield their pens for a while, and the bonds will then be ready for market.

Commissioners Skallerup and Struckman had a wordy war over the employment of patients at Dunning to do the painting and frescoing of the buildings. A good deal of time was wasted, but the row came to naught.

The J. W. Brown Plumbing company is not certain of doing the remodeling of the plumbing in the north end of the County Building after all, although one of its bids was accepted and another recommended accepted by the Public Service committee of the County Board. In the report of that committee made yesterday the latter recommendation was the subject of much discussion. Commissioner Allen said he had been informed that the specifications for that work were so indefinite that contractors could not bid intelligently on them. He moved that that part of the report recommending the award of one contract be referred back to the committee. The motion was defeated and he immediately moved to postpone action upon the entire work. This finally carried after a good deal of talk.

A resolution calling for the closing of the county offices at 1 o'clock Saturdays during the summer was carried.

Commissioners Spencer and Burmeister, who were appointed with Commissioner Ballard a committee to visit the Cincinnati morgue to examine a cold storage system of treating dead bodies, did not take that trip. They intended to go Sunday night. Mr. Ballard went Saturday afternoon and on arriving at the Ohio city discovered that there was no cold storage plant there. He telegraphed his committee colleagues and they unpacked their grips and remained at home. A representative of the Murray Iron Works of Burlington, Ia., also hastened to telegraph the two members of the committee. He was he who told them that Cincinnati had a cold storage plant similar to one he wished to put in the new morgue. So certain was he that he offered to pay the expenses of the members of the committee if they found no such system in operation in Cincinnati.

The board will meet again this afternoon to pass the monthly pay-rolls.

A communication to the board warned the members that there was an exceedingly smoky chimney at the County Hospital and that something must be done to remedy the evil.

BANQUET OF CHICAGO BANKERS.

Congressman Harter of Ohio Gives a Talk Upon the Silver Question.

The fortieth gathering of Chicago's bankers took place at Kinsley's last evening. Congressman Harter of Ohio was the speaker of the evening. His talk was on the Free Coinage bill. He said that the promises made of increased circulation by the free silver people carried no evidence of fulfillment with them. On the contrary, all human experience showed that the unlimited coinage of silver at the present proposed ratio of 16 to 1 would reduce the actual money in circulation one-third, and would produce disastrous results and diminish the purchasing value of what remained. He illustrated this in various ways, showing its evil effects upon the laborer, the farmer, and upon the general business of the country. The effects of silver legislation were freely dealt with and the interests, objects, and plans of the silver kings were set forth.

Sterling J. Morton spoke on the same subject.

Among those present were:

C. A. Tinkham, E. C. Veasey, C. H. Wacker, J. R. Walsh, W. H. Reed, H. Fitch, John Crerar, A. J. Canfield, W. G. Bentley, Z. Dwiggins, J. C. Black, Charles Henrotin, P. W. Palmer, E. H. Pearson, J. I. Perry, H. H. Porter, W. T. Raukin, W. H. Reed, A. M. Rothschild, Henry Rubens, Hermann Schaffner, W. C. Seipp, George Silverman, Lazarus Silverman, A. A. Sprague, R. J. Street, J. D. Sturges, J. H. Swan, Edward Tilden, Josiah Little, E. S. Lobdell, J. S. Lombard, J. W. Mackay, D. G. MacRae, V. T. Malcott, Levy Mayer, J. J. Mitchell, S. B. Mitchell, Carl Mall, Jay Morton, J. S. Morton, H. H. Nash, J. C. Neely, B. B. Northrup, R. M. Orr, O. G. Foreman, J. B. Forgan, W. S. Forrest, F. D. Fuller, Judge Geddes, E. A. Hamill, William A. Hammond, F. L. Hankey, N. W. Harris, E. F. Bryant, Herman Buenz, L. A. Carton, J. R. Chapman, C. C. Curtis, W. Craigie, J. G. Curry, C. H. Deere, W. F. Dummer, Leo Ernst, Grauger Farwell, W. T. Fenton, H. D. Field, Marshall Field, E. G. Foreman, M. D. Harter, R. Z. Hercher, Arthur Herrick, W. C. Hipwell, Holmes Hoge, David Kelley, J. B. Kirk, E. B. Lathrop, E. F. Laurence, William V. Baker, T. B. Blackstone, August Blum, and W. H. Brinstaall.

WHY CAPT. DUNHAM WAS LEFT OUT.

He Lacked Enthusiasm, and So Didn't Get the Vessel Contract.

Capt. J. S. Dunham had a pacific interview yesterday with First Vice-President Higinbotham. Capt. Dunham felt last Saturday that he had been badly treated. After yesterday's conference his resentment abated somewhat, but he was still of the opinion that the contract should have been awarded him, inasmuch as his bid was identical with that of the syndicate and in view of the fact that he was the originator of the lake transportation scheme.

"Mr. Higinbotham told me," he said last night, "that the reason I was not given the concession was because I appeared to be lacking in enthusiasm. It came about in this way: When the Exposition management advertised a second time for bids I submitted a proposal offering 20 per cent of the gross receipts. Later, upon the impulse of the moment and against my better judgment, I changed the figure and offered 25 per cent. Then I went East, expecting to get some ocean coast-line vessels to do the work. This, however, I found could not be done, and learning I would have to rely entirely on the present lake marine facilities I changed my bid back again to 20 per cent. I said, however, that I would stick to the 25 per cent bid if the committee wanted to hold me to it, but they agreed to the change, and I was left out eventually because I was not enthusiastic enough."

Capt. Dunham is preparing a communication, which will be sent to the Executive committee at its meeting today, asking that new bids be advertised for.

The Lake-Front Injunction.

In support of the answer to the rule to show cause in the suit of Sarah E. Daggett against the City of Chicago an affidavit was filed yesterday by James H. Ellsworth. He says he was President of the Inter-State Exposition of Chicago; that the Verestchagin collection of paintings was exhibited in the Exposition Building in 1890; that prior to that time he had an interview with Warren Leland regarding the holding of exhibitions, and that Mr. Leland, the then complainant in the case, gave his consent. Since then there have been several exhibitions and Thomas concerts, which were largely advertised and attended by the public. This affidavit upholds the position taken by the city that it did not violate the injunction by allowing an art institute to occupy the Lake-Front during the World's Fair. The city contends that if Mr. Leland authorized the holding of exhibitions then the injunction he procured lost its effect, and consequently there could be no subsequent violation in using the Lake-Front for exhibitions so far as that suit was concerned, Mrs. Daggett having become a co-complainant recently.

Sanderson Wants $50,000.

William Skakel and his partner, Mark H. Maher, were made defendants yesterday in a $50,000 damage suit brought in the Circuit Court by Frederick Sanderson for alleged false arrest. The defendants operate what is known as an open board for brokers at No. 130 Van Buren street, and it is alleged that they run bucket-shops at No. 170 Monroe street and at several places on Clark street. On a claim that Sanderson detached one of the wires leading to the pool-room the defendants caused his arrest, but failed to prosecute him before Judge Prindiville, where the case was pending. Skakel and Maher recently obtained an injunction restraining the city from interfering with their business. Attorney Phelps, who represents Sanderson, says he will expose some peculiar methods adopted by the defendants when the case comes to trial.

End of Long-Pending Litigation.

The suit of Omar L. Hittle of Richmond, Ind., against Henry L. Fuller and others was yesterday dismissed in Judge Blodgett's court on motion of complainant. Thus is virtually settled a long litigation over twelve acres of property valued at over $250,000. The property is at Sixtieth street and Prairie avenue. The terms of the settlement, for settlement it is, were not made public. George S. Harding, the lawyer, and Senator Philetus Sawyer were for many years claimants to the land, they having filed a bill against one McNabb to quiet title to the property. The bill was dismissed for want of equity. Fuller and others secured title from McNabb and the widow and heirs of Ambrose Campbell and subdivided the property. Suits begun by Harding are pending in the Supreme Court.

Alleged Incendiaries Are Indicted.

Two indictments were returned yesterday by the grand jury against Maud Hania, the woman who was arrested for having caused several fires in this city. One indictment charges intent to defraud the Atlanta Insurance company on furniture burned at No. 2211 Indiana avenue and the other says the woman is guilty of conspiracy to commit arson. Together with Mrs. Hania are indicted May Dick, William Knowles, and May Tiffin. The fires charged against the Hania woman are said to be in insurance of a scheme to defraud insurance companies. She is said to have been guilty of having started five fires in Chicago, on all of which she got insurance for property not burned up. She protests her innocence.

R. A. Smith Killed at La Grange.

R. A. Smith, an old resident of La Grange, was run over and instantly killed by the 7:45 train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yesterday morning. He had started to cross the track at La Grange to reach the platform. Some cars standing on the side track obscured his view, and he was unable to see the fast express, which was approaching. The watching crowd on the platform saw his danger and a cry of warning was given. It came too late. Before he could get off the track the engine struck him, knocking him fully thirty feet. He struck on the track and the engine then ran over him. Mr. Smith was 70 years old and the father of Earl B. Smith. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Suing the City of Chicago.

Isaac C. Walker, an Indianapolis resident, brought suit against the City of Chicago in the United States Circuit Court yesterday for infringement of patent. Walker is the owner of a patent for electro-magnetic tripping and recording mechanisms for engine houses. He claims that the validity of the patent has been sustained by a San Francisco court, but notwithstanding this, he charges, the City of Chicago has made a large quantity of the recording instruments. These have been used extensively by the city, Walker says, despite his notice that they were infringements. The city also has a large quantity of the instruments on hand. Walker asks that they be surrendered and that three times the actual damages sustained by him be awarded.

His Rent Raised by the City.

Controller May's new order boosting rentals of street ends and bridge docks bore fruit yesterday morning when a tenant affected by the change went to the office and declared that the city was getting worse than an Irish landlord. The objector was William Seville, who has leased the Wells street bridge dockway for years for $100. Mr. May sent him a note raising the rental to $300. Then Seville declared the rent unreasonable the Controller said he could get that much for the premises for a fruit warehouse. Seville said no bridge in the city could be used for that purpose, and Mr. May told him that one was now used in that way. Seville then admitted that he sublet to a fruit-vender, and left the office wondering how the Controller found him out.

To Be Sent to Industrial Schools.

The Illinois Humane Society yesterday received from the East Chicago Avenue Police Station Joe Kerwin, aged 14 years, who formerly lived at No. 731 Summit street. He declares that he has been abandoned by his mother, whom he now believes to be in Toledo, O. The society has filed a petition to have him sent to an industrial school. On complaint of Gertrude Lesher of No. 1213 West Jackson street the society yesterday filed a petition in the County Court to have George Letcher, aged 10, committed to an industrial school. The father says he is a boy of willful habits and is beyond his control.

Statue of Charles J. Hull.

R. H. Park, the sculptor, has finished the clay model for the statue of Charles J. Hull. A private view of the model was given by Miss Helen Culver, niece of Mr. Hull, yesterday afternoon to the intimate friends of the family in Mr. Park's studio, No. 1843 Michigan avenue. The model was made from a photograph of Mr. Hull taken three years ago. The statue will be heroic size and of bronze. It will represent Mr. Hull sitting in an easy chair, with legs crossed and hands resting in the arms of the chair. The model is an admirable piece of work and compares favorably with some of Mr. Park's masterpieces.

Changes Among Police Matrons.

Mrs. Sarah Lytel, the oldest police matron in Chicago, and who has been at the Harrison Street Station for the last eleven years, will be transferred to the annex May 1. After that date there will only be two matrons at stations which have heretofore had three. Mrs. Mary Heelan will be transferred to Maxwell street, while Mrs. Mary Monjean, the third matron at the armory, has announced to resign. The new matrons at the Harrison Street Station will be Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Todd.

Big Increase in Postoffice Business.

Postmaster Sexton yesterday had prepared a table showing the unprecedented increase in postoffice business due to a great extent to the World's Fair. The total receipts for the first quarter of the year were $1,003,746, against $893,897 for the same time last year, making an increase of almost $1,000 a day and the per cent of increase 12.29. The estimated receipts for the present year based on the first quarterly statement show an increase over 1891 of $453,978.

Gave the Gang Away.

Edward Thornson, better known as "Dirty" Eddie, and the gang of thieves of which he has long been the leader, have been arrested by Capt. Kipley's men and it is believed that this time there will be sufficient evidence to convict them. There are six in the gang and the police located them through the confessions of one of their number, made because he had not received as large a share of the spoils as he thought he deserved.

The Bonds Received the Majority.

MARSHALL, Mich., April 25.—[Special.]—The vote to bond Marshall for $40,000 to buy Perrins' water power and to build and own an electric-lighting plant was: For, 560; against, 47.

A German Farm Land.

In Germany the extent of land devoted to agriculture amounts to 75,005,000 acres.

LEFT IT IN DOUBT.

LOTTIE SCUDDER'S TESTIMONY IN THE DUNTON CASE.

She Identifies the Will Signed "E. M. Dunton," and Judge Kohlsaat Cannot See His Way Clear to Action—A Desire to Secure the Statement of the Imprisoned Physician—Lottie Tells How She Signed Another Paper—The Case Indefinitely Postponed—Other Local News.

The interesting feature in the Dunton will case yesterday was the appearance on the witness stand in the Probate Court of little Lottie Scudder, daughter of Dr. Henry M. Scudder. She is a particularly bright and self-possessed girl of 13 years. Her answers were prompt and without hesitancy or evasion, no matter how direct the question. She was accompanied to the court-room by Mrs. Scudder and the Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder. There were but few persons in court.

Judge Kohlsaat opened the examination of Lottie by asking:

"Do you recognize this signature to the will of E. M. Dunton?"

"Yes, sir. It is my signature."

"Who asked you to sign your name there?"

"Mrs. Dunton."

To further questions by Attorney Hynes, representing the friends of Dr. Scudder, Lottie answered that she signed the will in February last; that she did so in the presence of her father and Celia Wallace; that Mrs. Dunton at the time was extremely sick and nervous, but was of sound mind.

Attorney Tolman, of counsel for Dunton took the witness, and to his queries Lottie answered that she signed the will in the front room, where she remained five or ten minutes and then went down-stairs to the dining-room, where her father followed her; that she saw Mrs. Dunton sign the paper "E. M. Dunton"; that she had not since seen the paper, and had not read anything written on it before signing it, but was sure it was the same paper, because it was the same shape and bore her signature, and also the signatures of her father and Celia Wallace, who had signed it before her.

Attorney Wallace, in his examination, brought out the fact that afterwards her father had asked her to sign another paper in the dining-room, which she thought was a large-sized envelope because it was shaped and was thin like one. Celia Wallace and her father had also signed it. The witness did not know what the document that looked like an envelope was nor what it contained. She insisted, however, that the document in court was the one she signed in the presence of Mrs. Dunton.

After Lottie left the stand Judge Kohlsaat said he could not see how to admit or refuse probate to the will unless Dr. Scudder was willing to appear and testify in the matter. "Here is one witness who swears this document is the last will and another who swears that it is not. The evidence of the third witness is highly desirable."

Mr. Hynes said he had never talked to Dr. Scudder relative to the matter, but was informed that he was not in a fit mental condition to testify.

Henry L. Tolman, the expert on chirography, was called to the stand and crossexamined by Mr. Hynes. The witness admitted that time and circumstances cause great variations in the handwriting of a person, but maintained that the questioned will was a forgery. He exhibited enlarged photographs of the signatures, and Attorney Hynes used them skillfully to upset the expert's testimony of tremor or variations in the lines of the signatures.

Miss Lottie was recalled and testified that when Mrs. Dunton signed the will she said: "Lottie, sign it, too."

At this point the Judge asked Attorney Hynes to find out if Dr. Scudder was able to appear and testify in court, and then the hearing was continued indefinitely.

Rescued the Cash Boxes.

Burglars broke into Charles Clayton's saloon opposite the Columbia Theater yesterday morning and took two cash boxes containing $800 in currency and $300 worth of theater tickets. After leaving the saloon the thieves took the boxes to the rear of the Wells-Fargo Express office and were breaking them open when they were discovered by Charles Davis, an employé of the express company. Davis fired a shot at them. In the darkness he overlooked the cash boxes which the thieves had left behind. An hour later they were found by a Pinkerton watchman and returned to their owner.

Thinks There's No Occasion for Alarm.

Health Commissioner Ware thinks there is no cause for alarm in the detention at Mercy hospital of Albert Miller, the diphtheria patient. "Every well regulated hospital," said the Commissioner, "should have facilities for caring for at least one contagious disease patient. So can be isolated somewhere in the building. There is no place to take him to if the hospital should refuse to care for him. I cannot keep him in my office, and there is no reason why the County should accept him from another hospital."

School Children Who Wish to Work.

Supt. Frankland's office in the Compulsory Education Department was crowded with 150 children yesterday morning. The schools closed for a week's vacation last Friday, but many of the public school children are compelled to cut short the summer term to go to work. They called for permits, and most of them were accommodated. "Many of them have been kept in school this long," said the Superintendent, "on promise of allowing them to leave at the end of the winter term."

Violated the State Game Law.

Fred Pegel, a poultry dealer on South Water street, was fined costs amounting to $7 by Justice White yesterday for violation of the State Game law. Pegel had on sale at his store a white swan. The season for these birds has expired. Game Warden M. R. Bortree prosecuted the case.

Will Send a Ruin Inspector.

Building Commissioner O'Neill yesterday sent an inspector to the demolished building on West Fullerton avenue. An investigation will be made and the officer will report tomorrow.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Shippers said today that the better lake rates were due more to the lessened number seeking grain cargoes than to a change in the movement of grain. Vesselmen got 1¼ cents per wheat and 1¼ cents for corn to Buffalo, but it was not easy to get large lots at these figures. Charters—To Lake Ste. Marie, Nordberg, wheat; Albany, corn and oats. To Erie, R. P. Fitzgerald, corn. Totals—Wheat, 40,000 bushels; corn, 94,000 bushels; oats, 50,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, O.—There was a good demand for both coal and ore tonnage today, and with the offerings light there was a better feeling all around. A pair of boats were chartered to load at Ashland at $1.05. Charters—Coal—Cumberland, Moore, Westford and Presler, J. C. Lockwood, S. T. Hall, Reed Brothers, Wood, Ohio ports to Duluth, 40 cents; Robert Wallace, Cleveland to Gladstone, 40 cents; Masten, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 50 cents. The Josco was chartered to arrive at Duluth for 3 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—There was very little demand for coal tonnage and rates are unchanged. Vessels—Norris, Kate Winslow, Milwaukee, 40 cents; Cuba, Chicago, 40 cents; St. Peter, Toledo, 25 cents. A few loads of rye and flaxseed were taken for New York by canal for 4 cents. Last week 4¾ cents was paid on flaxseed.

Longshoremen's Strike Will End.

The longshoremen's strike, which has been under way for three weeks, will come to an end at noon today, the treaty of peace between Contractor McKee and the Longshoremen's Union having been signed yesterday afternoon. Mr. McKee and the union's committee were in session at the Anchor line office this morning. At 2 o'clock they reconvened at the office of Charles E. Kramer, the attorney of the steamboat line. There a formal treaty, patterned after the Magna Charta, was drawn up and duly signed. There were three pages of typewriting in it, but it could all be covered in this synopsis. McKee pays 25 cents an hour and does as he pleases. It was specified that the men should be paid after each job, but only at the contractor's office, between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. The union agrees not directly or indirectly to attempt to coerce any non-union men into joining the organization, or to use attempting to do so shall be discharged. McKee binds himself to show no partiality to race, nationality, or color, but he shall have the right to discharge men at all times without assigning cause. If he chooses he can hire men at $55 a month. The contract goes into effect at noon today.

Duties of a Steamer to a Tow.

Another big suit involving the duties of a steamer to the boat it has in tow has been instituted at Detroit. In this case $61,000 is involved. Nov. 26, 1891, the steamer John M Nicol, with the big barge Wahnapatae approached Cleveland harbor. There was a brisk wind and a moderate sea running. When within a quarter of a mile of the breakwater, the steamer threw off the tow-line and the barge struck the breakwater where it very soon pounded to pieces, drowning one man of the crew. The case will be fought on the grounds that the steamer should have towed the barge into port. It ran no risk in doing so, and in deserting the barge as the critical moment it rendered itself liable for the loss. The suit is brought by the Loveland Transportation company for the loss of the barge and 2,000,000 feet of lumber on board. Oria Smith, wife of one of the seaman lost from the Wahnapatae, will also institute suit against Nicol for $5,000 on the ground of negligence in causing the death of her husband. Charles E. Cramer, the admiralty lawyer of this city, represents both claims.

The Sophia J. Luff Aground.

MIDLAND, Ont., April 25.—The schooner Sophia J. Luff, bound from South Chicago to Collingwood with 92,000 bushels of corn, sprung a leak in Saturday's gale while on Georgian Bay. To save it from foundering the Luff was run on Geckwith Island. The crew were taken ashore in safety. The Captain procured a tug and a steam-pump at Collingwood and is now at work trying to save his boat. It lies on a rocky bottom in twelve feet of water. The Luff is owned in Chicago by Capt. William Shanks, who sails it, W. W. Shaw, and others. It was valued at $6,000 and insured for $4,000. The cargo is insured for $8,000.

[Manager Booth says the Hunter left the Sault with material for the completion of their docks at Whitefish. He did not think there would be any trouble. They bought the property and did not know Enslen had any claim to it. And for Cochrane has gone to stay proceedings until the merits can be looked into.]

Vessel Movements.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Arrived—Howland.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Iron Chief, Iron Cliff.

MIDLAND, ONT.—Arrived—Oak Leaf, J. B. Wilbor, Isabella Boyce.

GLADSTONE, MICH.—Arrived—Richards for ore. Cleared—City of Paris, Buffalo.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.—Arrived—Ida E., Wyoming. Cleared: J. D. Marshall.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Arrived — Continental, Grace Holland, Magnetic, Delaware.

CHEBOYGAN, MICH.—Arrived—Fayette, Felicitous, Lowell, C. M. Johnson, Roscius.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Nicol. Cleared—H. B. Tuttle, G. R. Lockwood, Schlesinger.

LUDINGTON, MICH.—Cleared—Abbie, Cuyler, Port Washington; Charles Smith, Douglas, Butters, Chicago.

ALPENA, MICH.—Arrived—Reindeer, Rice, Siagen. Cleared—Bruder, Detroit; Burnside, Toledo; Metrobolis.

DETROIT, MICH.—Arrived — Parnell, Wales. Cleared—Light—Houghton, Inter-Ocean and barges, Chicago; Barkalow, Toledo.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Wocoken, Butteroni, Regina, Fort. Cleared—Coal—Aztec, Sheborgan; Prussia, Point Edwards. Light—Barnes, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Merrimac, Minnesota, Porter, Mark, Rietz, Isabella. Cleared—Minnesota, Massachusetts, Markham, Chipman.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Up—W. B. Hall, to Ferry Sound; Frost, etc., Chicago; Calvin and consorts, Houghton, to Toledo; Oceanica, to Buffalo. Down—Defiance.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Seymour, Dayspring, Rosekrans, Millie, Sailed—M. Marshall, Michealson, Minerva, Lucky Bowles, Chicago; Hall, Manitowoc, Muconka, Orion, Kingston.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Briton, Norman, Grecian, Koumania, Barnum, Southwest, Hall, Alva Bradley, Spencer, Pennington. Sailed—Wawatuh, Corona, Escanaba, Chisholm, Street, Manchester. Wind southwest, light.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Syracuse, Avon, Commodore, Majestic, Reynolds, Western Reserve, Clement, Saginaw, Chicago; Sage, Toledo, Coal—Lyon, Chicago; America, Duluth; St. Peter, Toledo. Light—Mixter, Duluth.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Raleigh, Hutchinson, Boyce, McGregor, Marion, Sailed—Salte, Armour, Roman, Juniata. Cleared—Hutchinson, Sheborgan; McGregor, Grand Haven; Boyce, Dver, Roman, Escanaba; Comstock, Duluth; Nestor, Baraga.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Pabst, Davidson, H. S. Pickands, Rube Richards, H. B. Tuttle, Kent. Cleared—Coal, Queen of the Lakes, Cuyahoga, Norwalk, May Richards, Lake Linden, David Wallace, Escanaba. Light—Saxon, Escanaba, Castalia, Marquette.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Stephenson, Parana, 8 o'clock last night; John Owen, 6:15 a. m.; 103, 7; Sawyer, Redfern, Tuxbury, Hodge, 8:40; Edward Kelley, Marquette, 10:20; Sitka, 11:7, 11:40; 105, Manola, Hunter, 1; Algonquin, Hope, 2:40; Fay, Rhodes, 3:40; Schuck, Alverson, 5:10; Avery, Hawgood, 6.

Up—Parker, 7:25; Maton, Vienna Bell, Mariska, 9; Drake, Uganda, Chisholm, 9:40; Aurora, Adams, 10:30.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Lackawanna, 11:30 last night; Curtis consort, 1:50; Otego consorts, Charles Eddy consort, 3:20; Robert Mills, 5:20; Business, 7; Ira Owen, 7:30; City of Paris, Chemung, Hudson, 2 p. m. Up—Allegheny consorts, 11 last night; Arabia, 11:11; Eugene, 11:30; Sparta consorts, Chicago, 3; Corsica, 6:30; Frank Vance, 11; McVittie, 11:30; Griffin, Harlem, noon; Tacoma, 1; Marshall, Escanaba, 2.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Ward, Oregon, Gawn, Kalkaska, Albatross, Ark, Keating, Howard. Cleared—Mdse.: Idaho, Duluth; coal: Burlington, Bay City; Whitaker, Keystone, Milwaukee, School craft, Baraga, Ketchem, Two Harbors; Root, Grindstone City, Brunette, Marquette; Morango, Soo; Card, Portage; E. A. Williams, Manistee; Maumee Valley, Amherstburg. Light—Swain, Joliet, Escanaba; Enterprise, Antelope, Port Arthur, N. Mills, Sheborgan; Snook, Oconto; King, schooner Republic, Bay City; Braden, Alpena.

LIMEKILNS—Down—Kalkaska, 11:40 last night; David Wallace, 5:40; Scott, Clarion, 8:30; Gates and consort, 7; Wolff, 7:30; Newburgh, 10; Nimick, 11:30; Milwaukee, 1 p. m.; Weed, 1:15; Seneca, Susan Peck, 3:40; Cambria, 6:30; Samoa and consorts, 3; Elphicke, 4; Seguin and consort, 5:30; Folsom and consorts, 5:30; Gilchrist, 6:30. Up—Jessie and consort, 11:30; Mitchell, 12:30 a. m.; Marina, Henry Johnson, 5:40; Iron King and consort, 6; Mercur, 6:20; Marubra, 6:30; Wallula, 1:15; 104, Marubra, 6:40; Edvale and consorts, 7; Wright, 7:30; Sheldon, Ely, Kimball, Morley, Ewen, Mowatt, 8:15; Edward Smith and three barges, 8:40; Moore, Spinner and consorts, 1:40; Baker and barge, 2:30; Pringle and consorts, 2:40; Oregon, 3:40; Swain, Merrill, 5:20; Gladiator, Burton, Wells, 5:50; Escanaba, 6:15.

Down—Flora, 7:15; Salina, three barges, 9:30.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down: Folsom and consorts, 10 last night; Will, 11:30; Samoa and consorts, 1:45; Nimick, 4:20; Milwaukee, 5; Flora, 6:30; Peck, 7; Salina and barges, 7:30; Senator, Elphicke, Cambria, 8:10; Gilchrist, 11:30; Donaldson and barges, noon; Turner and barges, 12:30; Harper, 1:30; Conemaugh, 2:40; Tower, 3:30; Rhoda Steward and barges, 4; Hackett, Boyce, 5; Nellie Torrent and barges, 4:30. Up: Walker and consorts, Kilnmore, 2; Sachem, Saginaw, 5:15; Rime Rule and consorts, 2:30; Garden City and barges, 3; Shepard, 3:25; Hall and barges, 4:20; Wyoming, D. Lentz, barges of Jessie, 4:40; H. D. Tuttle, Queen City, Chandler, 5; Starke and consort; Maratina, Cross barges, 5:15; Ayer, Savidge, 5:30; Germania, Sargent, Sachem, Saginaw, Empire barges, Helena Christie, Camden, 7:45; City of Sheboygan, Ohio, Reddington, Houghton, 8; Glidden, Warrington, Sahara, 8:30; Glasgow consorts, Duluth, 9:20; Macy, Wilson, 9:40; Yosemite barges, 10; Gilchrist, 11:20; Craig, Crosthwaite, Genoa, 11:40; Schoup, Stevens, noon; Masaina, 12:40; Maru

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GARFIELD LODGE NO. 686, A. F. AND A. M.—Stated communication Tuesday evening, April 26, commencing at 6:30 p. m. Important work. Visiting Master Masons welcome.

JOSEPH A. PAINTER, Master.
D. L. EVANS, Secy. pro tem.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1892.

TWELVE thousand pounds of butter were sold on the Elgin Board of Trade yesterday at 22 cents, 3,000 pounds at 21½ cents, and 500 pounds at 21 cents.

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 87, which is equal to a trifle less than 67.3 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 7,959,000 bushels of wheat, 1,800,000 bushels of corn, 581,000 bushels of oats, 400,000 bushels of rye, and 40,000 bushels of barley. Total, 10,780,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 7,414,819 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 39,149,000 bushels of wheat, 7,341,000 bushels of corn, 3,112,000 bushels of oats, 965,000 bushels of rye, and 718,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 2,806,000 in wheat and 2,634,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 155,987 bushels.

THE New York stock market was quiet and rather heavy. Further engagements of gold for export were announced. The local stock market was moderately active, the feature being the advance of City railway stock to 330. New York exchange is decidedly strong, the rates yesterday being 40 to 50 cents premium. Sterling rates again advanced, and the market was firm.—Leading markets on the Board of Trade were not particularly active, and were irregular in action. Wheat was influenced by the weather and corn by the prospect of larger receipts of contract grades. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day, May wheat closed ½ cent higher, corn ¼ cent lower, oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye steady, barley firm, flax ¾ cent higher, July pork 10 cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, and ribs 5 cents higher.

"THE Peffer people's party in Arkansas," says the *Arkansas Gazette* (Dem.), "is without existence in Arkansas except in name. It is the latest of a long list of organizations effected in the hope of winning recruits from the old parties. Its declaration of principles represents nearly everything bad and indifferent now drifting on the political seas. These wares are advertised, and only two things are needed to make the new party a success, customers willing to form new alliances and invest in them, and leaders with brains enough to manage the business successfully. In both elements the P. P. is painfully lacking."

It is not in the game that the People's Peffer party should poll enough votes in any Southern State to jeopardize the Confederate majority and give the Republicans any chance of carrying any of them. The scheme is to play the Alliance humbug strongly enough in Western Republican States like Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota to enable the Democrats to carry them and elect Cleveland. That's all there is to the Peffer party. It is a mere stoolpigeon, to draw off crank Republicans and help the Confederates again into the saddle.

THE news of the death of Charles H. Reed at Baltimore, formerly one of the best-known members of the Chicago bar, will be received with general surprise in this city. He had disappeared so completely from the public view, and so many reports had come in the last two or three years of his mishaps and vicissitudes, that it was generally accepted he was dead some time ago. During his Chicago career few men were better known than he. Physically prepossessing, able and adroit as a lawyer, successful as a public prosecutor, hearty in his companionship, and rarely gifted as a classical scholar, he had all the qualities which should have made him one of the most useful and widely respected citizens of Chicago. He had not, however, the ability to bear prosperity, and the moral element in his nature was so weak that his mental gifts were of little consequence. He left the city under a cloud of financial dishonesty and violated trusts, and from that time misfortune followed him. Continual failure only induced worse habits of dissipation, involving ill-health and poverty, until at last he became a complete wreck. Few men in Chicago had brighter opportunities than Mr. Reed, and few men have so deliberately and recklessly thrown them away.

TWO of Chicago's most useful and honored citizens, Louis Wahl and Henry B. Bryant, passed away yesterday. Few men have been better known or more widely respected in this city than Mr. Wahl. He was of German birth, but a stanch and loyal American in all his habits, feelings, and opinions. As a business man he had conducted some of the largest interests in the city with success and the highest mercantile integrity. As a politician he was an ardent Republican and he held some important public offices, which he administered on purely business principles. As a man he was enthusiastic, refined, and scholarly, with a big charitable heart and a peculiar loyalty in his friendships. He had the same ardent love for music which characterizes so many of his nationality and was one of its most generous patrons. His death will be sincerely mourned, not only by his German friends, but by a large circle of Americans to whom he had endeared himself, not only by his genial, generous nature but by his stanch loyalty to the land of his adoption.

Mr. Henry B. Bryant was widely known, not only in this city but throughout the country, as a successful business educator. The business college which he started here, so well known as Bryant & Stratton's, has been in operation for thirty-six years, has graduated thousands of students, and under its auspices many important works have been published devoted to various departments of business. There are forty-eight colleges in the system established by Bryant & Stratton, but Mr. Bryant had given his entire time to the Chicago institution and had labored incessantly and earnestly to maintain its usefulness. He was an unostentatious, generous hearted gentleman and commended himself to the respect and love of his large number of pupils.

COMMENTING on the lesson of Rhode Island, the Troy *Telegram* finds that "in four years, on a strict contest of sharply defined economic principles, the normal Republican margin in this little State has ebbed over one-half away." And it says: "There is a very ready and obvious explanation for this New England decrease in Republican strength, if the party would only be frank enough to accept it. It has no connection, as some assert, with the currency question, for in that section Democrats and Republicans sink party lines in their advocacy of honest money. The difficulty all points to a tariff whose schedules, oblivious to the great industrial progress of the last ten years, persist in treating as newly born infants industries that long since became able to shift for themselves under a system of protection that, while guaranteeing remunerative employment to labor, would not encourage trusts, combines, nor other devious commercial ramifications of plutocratic rule."

This is an explanation that does not explain. The Democrats contended that the 3,500 plurality for Harrison four years ago was caused by the old property qualification of voters which they said debarred fully 10,000 "poor" Democrats and hardly any Republicans from voting. Not long after that election the property qualification was repealed and universal manhood suffrage was substituted, and the Democrats have had the benefit of that change for the last three elections, whereby they were enabled to vote all their "poor men," and all their naturalized Canadian-French and Irish voters, who, while fiercely demanding high wages and short hours of work, nearly all vote for free trade with its adjunct of low wages and long hours. These being the facts, how happened it that the Republicans carried the State the other day by 2,000 majority over the "Cleveland tariff reform" Democrats, and that, too, on a vote 10,000 larger than was ever before polled in the State? All the "poor men" voted and all the Canadian-French and Irish voted, and yet the Republicans made a clean sweep of everything.

UNPLEDGED DELEGATES TO MINNEAPOLIS.

The drift of the political current does not surely point to any foregone conclusion at the Republican National convention. There are indications that new elements may arise to change the situation. Unexpected Democratic combinations may involve a new program for the Republicans. The issues of the campaign have not taken definite shape. It is not clear whether free coinage or the tariff will be the rallying cry. It is not known what section of the country will name the head of the Democratic ticket. In the prevailing condition of uncertainty it is not wise to send delegates to the Minneapolis convention tied down with instructions they do not feel free to disregard. It would be far wiser and more politic to leave them hand-free and foot-loose, so that they may take advantage of any new aspect the situation may take on or of any sudden emergency that may occur.

There is but one thing certain, and it is that the campaign of 1892 is going to be one of the closest and most hotly-contested this country has ever known. Its result cannot now be predicted, nor is it safe to assume that the present factional conditions of the Democrats will lead them to make the blunder of a bad nomination or of a nomination and platform upon which they can not unite. The Republican convention therefore must be in a position to do just what the situation requires on the 15th of June and not what it seemed to indicate on the 25th of April or upon any previous date, for in the next seven weeks it is impossible to say what man or what measure may come to the front.

It is questionable whether it is wise under any circumstances to hamper delegates with instructions, but it is specially unwise when the situation is as unsettled as it is now. It is probable that the issue of the campaign will be settled in two or three States commonly reputed as doubtful. Instructions given to delegations two or three months before under circumstances which may change materially can be of no useful or practical account, as compared with the opinions of delegates who come fresh from those States which will decide the contest. Unpledged delegations will be better able to weigh these opinions, to improve the situation in a judicious manner, and to act for the best interests of the party than delegations which are bound by their home conventions to cast-iron instructions. The delegates to the Minneapolis convention may safely be trusted to nominate a candidate and formulate a platform without instructions. They are more likely to nominate the strongest and most available man under such conditions than they will be if they go there merely as the mouthpieces of conventions held months before and under other political indications. They ought not to be gagged or manacled or fettered, but they should be free to express the wishes of their constituents when the convention meets.

COOK COUNTY MUST BE REPRESENTED.

In 1888 the Illinois Democrats cast 348,000 votes for Cleveland. Nearly one-fourth of them, or 88,500, were cast in Cook County. The Democrats have made their greatest gains of late years in this county. Here they receive more accessions in the form of naturalized foreigners than in the rest of the State. That is one great reason why Judge Altgeld is to be nominated for Governor.

It is true that there are special reasons for his selection. The Democratic leaders believe that he will capture and bring out the socialistic and anarchistic vote of Chicago, which might not be cast at all otherwise, but which will be given solidly for a man who, while abounding in wealth, professes to sympathize with the socialistic hatred of capital. It is hoped also that he may win over to himself the German Lutheran vote because he professes to oppose the German idea of compulsory school attendance. The managers of the "machine" are also confident that he will tap one or more barrels and will contribute freely, not merely for legitimate campaign expenses, but to secure the votes of bummers and the b'hoys.

But these things would not count for so much if Judge Altgeld did not hail from Chicago. The Democrats feel that they must have a Cook County man at the head of their ticket in order to bring out votes by appealing to that curious feeling which makes a man go to the polls to vote for a townsman, when he would not budge to vote for a person from another part of the State. What is true of Democratic voters is equally true of Republican ones.

The tactics of the Democrats must be imitated by the Republicans. If the latter do not put a man from Cook County on their State ticket they will make a deplorable political blunder, and no matter how energetically they may conduct their canvass they will not get as many votes for State officers in this county as they would if they had appealed to local pride. It has not always been the custom to select a candidate from Cook, but there is more reason now than ever before why it should be done. The Republicans cannot afford this fall to throw away a single element of strength, or to rely on the Presidential candidate to carry the entire State ticket on his shoulders.

It has been settled that the Governorship is to go to the central part of the State. The disposition to be made of some of the other offices has been practically settled. One of the remaining ones must be assigned to Cook County or the convention will make a dreadful mistake. If the delegates from Cook can agree on a candidate they ought to be given what they ask for. If they cannot agree, then the rest of the State must pick out a Chicagoan for them. If there is a desire on the part of the Cook County delegates to have a local candidate for State Treasurer who has shown, whenever he ran for office, that he was a strong, popular man, the convention should accept him. If he is a Scandinavian, a member of an element which has stood steadfastly by the Republican party, and shared its good and evil fortunes, so much the better. The result will be to add still more to the Republican vote in this part of the State. But whatever the office or whoever the man, this county must be recognized. No party can safely ignore it.

THE BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

There is now no reason to doubt the statement made a few days ago that President Harrison has issued invitations to several of the European governments to be represented at an international conference on the larger use of silver. If they are accepted in the form in which they were sent out the conference will be held early the coming summer. Some of the correspondents at Washington intimate it as probable that Geneva or Paris will be chosen as the place of meeting, the former being the one most likely to be favored by the majority of those invited, as "it is in the neutral territory of a small republic, where local influences are not likely to sway the intentions of the delegates."

It is stated that the conditions under which Mr. Goschen consented to the participation of England in the conference were that the invitations should not propose the discussion of the opening of the mints of all nations to the unlimited coinage of silver, but should simply propose a conference on the larger use of silver by the nations of the earth. This is substantially the language outlined by Mr. Goschen a few days ago in a conversation with Minister Lincoln, and which he intimated he would be pleased to have incorporated in the invitations if it was expected that Great Britain would accept. The President at once conferred with officials of the State and Treasury Departments, and decided to act without asking any special authority from Congress. The substance of the invitation was at once cabled to the various governments which it was thought desirable to invite. It is reported that already Secretary Blaine has assurances from our Ministers in Paris and Berlin that France and Germany are perfectly willing to join in the conference, and it is thought that Italy and Austria-Hungary will also accept. The last named has recently been endeavoring to reorganize its metallic currency, and is understood to have about decided on new florin issues which will be on a ratio of eighteen to one. Hence that country must favor a proposition to enlarge the weights of silver coins, and probably would be glad to adopt any other ratio which a conference of representatives of the different countries may deem more practicable in regard to stability.

The New York *Bulletin* thinks there is little doubt that Mr. Leech, Director of the Mint, a leading Senator, and Mr. H. W. Cannon of New York will be three of the five delegates to be appointed by the United States. It is probable one of the American representatives at a leading European court will be chosen, and Bland may be the fifth. Senators Teller of Colorado, Jones of Nevada, and Carlisle of Kentucky are among those whose names have come up most frequently in the conferences on the subject between the President and his advisers. In regard to the diplomatic representation, it says: "The resignation of Minister Reid has left the French mission vacant, but a nomination may be made in season for the conference, and if Mr. Hitt of Illinois is selected he will make an admirable delegate." Other names which have been considered, but without knowing that they would accept, are those of Mr. S. Dana Horton, ex-Secretary Fairchild, ex-Treasurer Jordan, ex-Controller Trenholm, Gen. Francis A. Walker, and President Andrew D. White, ex-Minister to Germany. The expenses of the conference will not be great, especially if our delegation is chiefly composed of Senators and United States officials—they would receive no compensation beyond their regular salaries and expenses. Probably the private citizens appointed would have to be paid a liberal compensation for their time. It is thought the President will pay the expenses out of the contingent fund of the State Department, or ask Congress next winter to make an appropriation for those actually incurred, and that he will not even ask the consent of Congress to the appointment of the American delegates to the conference.

The reason for this policy is stated to be a desire to avoid delay. It is wished to get at a settlement of the question in advance of the Presidential campaign of next autumn. The adjournment of the British Parliament this week will remove one reason for urgency. At one time it was thought that the present English administration might be unseated before an agreement could be reached, rendering it necessary to begin negotiations over again, and with a Cabinet headed by Gladstone. But the adjournment of Parliament will leave the present party in power for a sufficient length of time to permit the reaching of an agreement on the silver question if no snag be struck in the movement; and if an agreement be once reached it is not likely to be disturbed by the advent of another party to the seat of power in the British Isles.

THE ARID SECTION OF CHICAGO.

THE TRIBUNE printed yesterday a graphic account of the unpleasant prospect which confronts the residents of those portions of the South Division and Hyde Park between Thirty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets, east of State. They had a scant supply of water during the summers of 1890 and 1891, and as the water rarely gets to the second stories of their houses now they are afraid that during the coming hot months they will have none in their basements even, and might as well live in the Desert of Sahara.

This unfortunate part of the city is far removed from the pumping engines at the Chicago avenue, the Ashland avenue, and the Hyde Park works. Its inhabitants get only the small stock of water which is left after every one else, north, south, and west of them, has been helped. Nor can they relieve themselves except by turning night into day. There is generally an abundance of water after the manufactories shut down, and if the residents will consent to be awake while others are asleep their faucets will always run.

The city authorities, after considering the situation yesterday, announced that a temporary scheme of relief would be inaugurated May 10 by putting into operation the North Shore intake, which has been lying unused since its completion. It is claimed that by starting the Bridgeport pumps, now undergoing repairs, the Chicago River will cease to be a source of contamination to this intake, and that it can be used with safety. The motive power will be furnished by a part of the machinery at the new Fourteenth Street Pumping Station. The additional supply thus to be obtained will approximate 40,000,000 gallons a day.

The city authorities ought, however, to use every exertion to complete the four-mile tunnel at the earliest moment. The contractor is making good progress, but what is being done to repair the defective portions of the tunnel? That is something which should be attended to now and not be postponed till the excavating is finished. It may be that it will be impossible to utilize the new tunnel before October, no matter what efforts may be made to expedite the work, but it ought to be in use by that time at the furthest.

The authorities should also make a serious effort to stop the wastage of water during the coming months. If the residents of the districts which are remote from the pumping works have a hard time of it now, when comparatively little water is used for lawns and gardens, what will they do when every householder is taking care of his grass plot? The city certainly should enforce the regulations and do what it can to check the waste of water, which is very great here.

The heavy consumers are the manufactories, which pay meter rates for what they use. Their consumption is increasing all the time and is the great cause of the scarcity. When they shut down in the evenings and on Sundays, when they do not run, there is an abundance of water, though the pumps do not go at full speed. The fact is that the demand for water, owing to the increase in population and the greater amount consumed for manufacturing purposes, has outrun the increase in the supply, and it would have been better had the four-mile tunnel been commenced even sooner than it was. But when it is finished there will be no difficulty in meeting all requirements for a long time to come. In the meanwhile the people living between Thirty-fifth and Forty-seventh will have to pay water taxes and get very little in return.

AN ABSURD AND IMPOSSIBLE ALLIANCE.

A Washington dispatch says that—

A last effort will be made by the free-coinage advocates at their convention, which has been called to meet in Washington May 28, to induce one of the great political parties to incorporate in its platform a free-coinage plank; that if efforts in that direction fail the free-coinage men will take steps to organize a third party, the basis of which will be the Farmers' Alliance and all devoted advocates of free silver; that a convention will be called, at which Senator Teller will be nominated for President and Col. Polk of the Farmers' Alliance for Vice-President and a platform advocated containing but a single plank, providing for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver. Friends of Senator Teller maintain that he will accept the nomination upon a strictly financial platform, provided the great parties nominate men unfriendly to free coinage.

So far as present indications are a guide the Republicans will nominate President Harrison and the Democrats Mr. Cleveland. Therefore the contingency on which Senator Teller's Presidential candidacy depends is very much of a certainty. But suppose he should be nominated, the only possible effect of his candidacy would be either to give silver-producing States to the Democrats, perhaps electing Mr. Cleveland, whose hostility to the free or limited use of silver is well known, or if the free-coinage Farmers' Alliance party should carry some Democratic as well as some Republican States, to throw the election into the present House of Representatives, where the Democrats control thirty States, the Alliance men two, and the Republicans only twelve. Of course Mr. Cleveland would be chosen on the first ballot. Democratic members would not desert him to cast their votes for Teller merely because he was sound on free silver. Hence any independent political action by the free-silver men would, if it accomplished anything, give them a President who would do all in his power to stop the purchase or coinage of silver.

This talk, however, of an alliance between free-silver men and Alliance men in order to get free coinage is absurd, because the two elements have little in common. The Alliance people have put free silver in their platforms, but only to catch a few votes. Were they in power they would neither coin silver nor issue certificates against it. They would demonetize both silver and gold, making them purely articles of commerce. Their currency would be fiat shinplasters, based on the "faith and resources of the Nation." They would deal with silver just as Mr. Cleveland wishes to, only they would go further, and banish gold also. If they were running the government, the mine-owners would receive for their silver simply its commercial value and no more. It would be less used for monetary purposes than now, and according to their theory, would be worth less than it is now.

Those people who are for free silver because it is a half-way house to total repudiation or cancellation of debts, will have no hesitation about chumming with the Alliance, but those who are for it because they believe it will raise the price of silver, or will give them greater profits, never will join hands with a set of men who would cut their throats just as quickly as Mr. Cleveland would.

DRAINAGE TRUSTEES ASKING FOR INFORMATION.

At the last meeting of the Drainage Board Mr. Eckhart offered an order, which was adopted, calling on the Chief Engineer to state when he will be ready to report on alternative routes this side of Willow Springs. The Trustee stated that he wanted to have this matter settled before contracts were let for the work between Joliet and Willow Springs and Lockport, so that the board would know how it was going to stand on the money question, for, if it turned out that the expense from Bridgeport to Willow Springs was higher than the rough estimates already made, then it would be necessary to modify the plans below that point.

There is a hopeful glimmer of common sense in the above observations. It is about the first recognition of the fact that the funds at the command of the Trustees are not unlimited. They can sell at the outside but fifteen millions of bonds, and the assessment of the Drainage District will have to be $300,000,000 before they can issue that maximum. It will be some years before the assessment reaches that figure. Furthermore, they have not only to cut a channel from Bridgeport to Willow Springs, but to enlarge the South Branch so that it will pass at least 250,000 cubic feet of water per minute without interfering with navigation. That will still leave 50,000 cubic feet to be supplied from some other quarter. What it will cost to increase the capacity of the South Branch the Trustees do not know, and it would be a good idea for them to get some information on that point before plunging into the costly excavation of a double-capacity rock channel.

If the Trustees had had their wits about them they would have ascertained first what it would cost them to get 300,000 cubic feet of lake water into any channel they might make. Having learned what the expense of that necessary work would be they could then proceed intelligently with the construction of their main channel. The Cooley-Williams plan has been to begin at the south end with a channel with a capacity of 600,000 cubic feet and to "blow in their money" there, regardless of the fact that by the time they got to this end they might not have enough left to get even 250,000 feet of lake water into their excavation. There is still time to abandon it and adopt the common sense plan of beginning at the beginning, and of cutting one's coat according to one's cloth.

THE suggestion has been made that the Keeley cure of dipsomania be recognized by law as a reform agent, and that any man or woman convicted of crime and proven to be addicted to the intemperate use of liquor should be sent to a prison hospital and subjected to this treatment. The State of Ohio is verging toward the acceptance of this idea. Recently there was introduced in the Legislature a bill for the experimental treatment of eighty-two drunkards to be chosen one each by Representatives in the Legislature, the Governor to appoint a commission which was to contract with a Keeley sanitarium where the legislators can bring their inebriate constituents and have them subjected to the double bichloride of gold cure at the expense of the State. When the bill passes and the efficacy of the cure is thus officially demonstrated it will not take long to secure its adoption in penal institutions. The Ohio Legislature adjourned without passing the bill, concluding that it was best to let public opinion ripen enough to demand its enactment, which it may do by the time the General Assembly of that State next meets.

THE new comet is said to have an unusually large and numerous tail. If ever the cobwebs are to be swept from the sky now is the time. The proper implement is at hand.

BENEATH the shade of the Fifer boom the favorite sons can all find room to gather themselves together. And now while the band proceeds to play the good little boys without delay should come in out of the weather.

ACCORDING to a visiting theosophist the ethereal mahatmas could not live in Chicago. This is simply bosh. Rents are as cheap here as in any large city, and good pork can be had at 6 cents a pound.

TOMORROW the Democrats will meet in Springfield and select a lot of tough old spring lambs for slaughter.

THE latest wrinkle is to make men's neckties out of rattlesnake skins. Well, why not? Ladies wear boas.

THEY are catching gars six feet long in the Illinois River near Beardstown. Boneless codfish ought to become cheaper.

WONDER if Mr. Cleveland's misgivings are still misgiving!

LOOK out for moving sermons next Sunday.

CAPT. ANSON is doing the best he can. It is unreasonable to expect him to lose every game.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Wise Forethought.

Mr. Spotcash (making the rounds of his dry-goods emporium)—"Is this your entire supply of pocket handkerchiefs, Mr. Higgins?"

Head of Handkerchief Department—"Yes, sir."

Mr. Spotcash (with great severity)—"Have you forgotten, sir, that Clara Morris is to play an engagement in town next week? Double the stock at once!"

Never Saw Any.

"Going to Europe next month, you say? I should think you would dread crossing the ocean. Aren't you afraid of the water?"

"Afraid of water? I—I hardly know. I was raised in a South Side flat—third floor, you know."

He Reminded Her.

Fweddy—"Aw, Miss Gwacie, you wemind me of champagne. So sparkling, you know."

Miss Gracie—"Thanks. And you remind me of wine and milk. Syllabub, you know."

Evolution of the Suburbanite.

"Yes, it's a great change!" gasped Mr. Engle Wood, as he sat down breathlessly in the last seat of the last car and fanned his heated face with his hat. "A few years ago it took me an hour and a half to drive the old sorrel team to the city. Now it takes twenty-five minutes and a foot race. It's a great change! From the farm wagon to the railway car—from the trace-chain to the chase train!"

And he felt in all his pockets in vain for the tenride ticket he hadn't had time to buy.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. Totten declares that he will leave New Haven with quite as much satisfaction as New Haven will feel over his departure.

Tennyson hasn't a gray hair on his head. He has never known what it was to have an editor reject his "stuff" or to tell him he wasn't buying rot.

Charles Emory Smith, Minister to Russia, is now in London on his way home to resume his editorial duties. He is expected in Philadelphia early in May.

J. R. Clifford of Martinsburg, W. Va., is the first colored lawyer to be admitted to the bar in Alleghany County, Md. He is now engaged as counsel in a murder trial at Cumberland.

Anthony Trollope was as careless in speech as he was in dress, and could swear like a costermonger and copy his manners. But he could write, and knew this was what many of his critics could not do.

Senator Evarts says that if he wears a bad hat it is certainly not because he does not buy eight new ones every year. The trouble is that he buys them in March and loans them out for St. Patrick's day.

The widow of Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, was married last week in London to Dr. James Camac Smythe of Belfast. Mrs. Proctor's maiden name was Thompson, and her father was a merchant of St. Joseph, Mo.

Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton will return to New York and "resume her place in society" next season. Whether or not Mr. McAllister has been consulted about this matter is not stated; if he has not that little list will probably be revised again.

The Pope has the largest private fortune of any man in Rome and is careful not to fritter it away by bad management. He looks after it himself, and, keeping his safe in his own room and the key in his pocket, doesn't have much fear of any cashier skipping to Canada.

The death of Dom Pedro, late Emperor of Brazil, left a vacancy in the list of (eight) foreign associates of the Académie des Sciences, France, and it is likely to be filled by the election of Lord Kelvin, who as Sir William Thomson is known as the "first physicist" in the world.

The freshest English critique on Walt Whitman: "Without absolutely affirming that Whitman is superior to Milton and Shakspeare, we must admit that there is a good deal in him which is not to be found in either of those poets!" A happy culmination in daring and truth.

Congressman Funston of Kansas is a big, brawny, and ponderous-looking man with the frame of a giant and the temper of a hedgehog, and when he gets mad the deep diapason of his thundrous objurgations rattles the reporters and shakes the putty out of the House windows.

Mr. Gladstone gives as the key to all his political changes this fact: "I was educated to regard liberty as an evil; I have learned to regard it as a good." This, he believes, will explain his political evolution and make intelligible phases of his public life which to the casual observer seem contradictory.

Prince Bismarck will spend less time than usual this summer at Kissingen. According to German papers, it is possible that he will not visit the place at all. People who have talked with the Prince within the last two months say that he looks better and stronger than when in the Foreign Office in the famous Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin.

Prof. Vaugh of Connecticut, who has the credit of having predicted the great March blizzard of '88, has kindly arranged for a terrific storm early in May. He says it will strike the Pacific coast May 5, and arrive in this neighborhood within one week thereafter. It may not materialize, but there is the prediction, weather or no.

Let Mr. Blaine Have a Rest.

Philadelphia *Times:* Because Mr. Blaine is unequal to the task of a Presidential contest and the yet greater task of the Presidency, it is not necessary to assume that he is a dying man. With the extreme care that persons in Mr. Blaine's condition should exercise, and scrupulous freedom from all specially exciting causes, there is good reason to hope for continued life and usefulness for years. He fully appreciates this condition and has absolutely dismissed from his mind all consideration of the Presidency, and no sincere friend of Mr. Blaine, who is advised of the facts, will press his name for the Presidential nomination. Let Blaine have a rest.

Republicans and Silver.

Hartford *Courant:* It isn't silver which the Republican party "antagonizes." It is the free and unlimited coinage of sham silver dollars; it is the debasement of the people's money, the cheating and impoverishing of the farmer and the wage-earner, the plundering of the common Treasury for the benefit and enrichment of a few Rocky Mountain mine-owners and of the speculators in silver. *That*, we hope and expect, will be "antagonized" at Minneapolis with a squareness and emphasis of antagonism that will be understood from State street, Boston, to Montgomery street, San Francisco.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Joliet *Republican:* The wise course for the miners to pursue is to save their money and to make a demand upon the Legislature for the passage of a new anti-truck law which will be constitutional.

Champaign *Gazette:* Speaking about that "good Western man" for whom the Democrats have been searching, there is Judge Altgeld of Chicago. He will be open to proposals after the Democratic State convention.

Paris *Beacon:* Huat is making a clean and manly fight for Governor and will go into the convention with the enmity of no one, but the friendship of all. It pays to be manly and fair in politics as well as anything else.

Rockford *Republican:* As the nominee for Treasurer Mr. Hertz would give strength to the ticket not only on account of his being a Cook County man and a German-American but on account of his ability as a campaigner.

Whitehall *Republican:* A Chicago Democratic paper says that the approaching Democratic convention will cost Judge Altgeld $10,000 for beer and cigars. That seems to be the Chicago Democratic idea of the correct way of running a campaign.

Quincy *Whig:* Mr. Hertz of Chicago has abandoned his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Auditor and has come out as a candidate for State Treasurer. Mr. Hertz is a gentleman of eminent ability and unimpeachable integrity and his nomination would prove a very popular one.

Springfield *Register* (Dem.): It is announced that Col. Morrison will be at the State convention with his war paint on to oppose instructions for Senator Palmer for President. That's just like Bill Morrison. Always kicking against what the Democrats of Illinois want except when he thinks they want him.

Springfield *News:* It is noticed that members of the 101 are not coming back to the Legislature in such numbers as to inspire confidence in the great deeds they did during the time they were all statesmen a little while ago. Is it possible that all those pretty badges will be for sale in the very near future on account of a sentiment that has materially changed?

Quincy *Herald* (Dem.): The delegates from Cook County to the Democratic State convention have their expenses paid for them. This is in part payment of those March instructions. The Cook County club will also take with it a band, so that Chicago sends nearly 500 machine howlers with Mike McDonald at their head. Heaven help Springfield when they strike the town. There may not be one stone left on top another.

Bloomington *Leader:* Altgeld's Chicago howlers and heelers will go down to Springfield with a brass band and an eloquent barrel, with both bungs run wide open. With this persuasive Altgeld argument they will capture the convention and everything in sight of the State capital. Great is the brass band, but greater is the bung that yields silver nourishment.——Tanner has been propitiated by the gift of a soft official seat, and now something should be done for Dave Littler, who still has the sulk sign out.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is the parachute performer who runs the greatest risk of taking "a drop too much."—*Washington Star.*

When a fellow thinks the world owes him a living he is very likely to go out and put a lean on a lamp-post.—*Binghamton Republican.*

He—"Will you love me if I give up all my bad habits?" She (protesting)—"But, George, how could you expect me to love a perfect stranger?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Well, Tom, did the old man do the prodigal son's father act when you went home?" "Not entirely. He fell on my neck, but there it stopped."—*New York Herald.*

She—"If you should propose to a wealthy girl and be rejected, what would you do?" He—"Well, I suppose I should have to earn my own living."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Says an exchange: "With money come poor relations." But poor relations never come with money. This is one of the rules that doesn't work both ways.—*Texas Siftings.*

Watts—"Your wife wouldn't object to your joining a new club, would she?" N. Peck—"Is it one of those suicide clubs? I don't think she would object to that."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A newspaper writer asks the question, "Why is it that a young man will sit beside a young lady for hours and yet say hardly anything to her all the time?" We venture the suggestion that perhaps he is too polite to interrupt her.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mrs. Gibbs—"Look at the dust on those window draperies, Bridget. I don't believe you have touched them for a month." Bridget—"Thet I hevn't, mem. I wuz afraid o' breakin' 'em. Do yez suppose Oi don't know china silk when Oi see it?"—*Kate Field's Washington.*

THESE ARE LOADED.

Memphis *Avalanche:* The Alger boom will, of course, be able to produce a physician's certificate explaining its absence.

Washington *Post:* The effort of the Indiana Democratic nag to carry double may lead to a bad case of political swayback.

New York *Press:* Another deal in Canadian politics is reported. The common impression is that the very de'il has been in Canadian politics this long while.

Washington *Star:* There is ground for apprehension that some of the minor Presidential booms will turn up with a "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" record.

Philadelphia *Times:* When Congress finally throws out the free-coinage idea for good it will not only be a silver pitcher, but a service of the most valuable kind.

Kansas City *Journal:* An Iowa paper observes that Cleveland and Gorman are to be pitted against each other at Chicago. The one that is nominated is to be the most pitied.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* Those Indiana indorsements of Cleveland and Gray are almost as hot as a wet blanket in January. Another set like them and both men will die from chills.

St. Paul *Globe:* When Senator Kyle comes to calmly review the grotesque history of his "composite dollar" epoch he, too, will discover that, like the parrot, he talked too much.

New York *Recorder:* A fishing schooner called the Grover Cleveland has not been heard from in many weeks and is supposed to be lost. A political bark of the same name is drifting toward the breakers.

Detroit *Tribune:* We wish to call the attention of certain heralds of the Cleveland wave to the fact that Mr. Hill's machine can still turn out a Congressman when the past grand master of Tammany thievery drops a nickel into it.

New Process of Steel Manufacture.

Much confidence appears to be entertained abroad by a new process of steel manufacture which has been brought forward, which, it would seem, is applicable to steel produced either in small or large quantities. It consists in preparing the bath in such a manner that, with a minimum of deoxidizing foreign elements, the carbon and the metals necessary for the hardening shall be added exactly in predetermined quantities. Converter or Martin furnace steel being obtained at the desired degree of decarbonization, the bath is deoxidized by a sufficient quantity of silico spiegel, by means of which is introduced a minimum quantity of silicon and manganese, with traces of carbon, manganese, and silicon passing into the scoria. A definitely prescribed quantity of aluminum in the form of rich alloys is then added. The aluminum can be used alone as a deoxidizing agent. In any case the two alloys may be employed separately, that is, successively or simultaneously, for preparing the baths before the addition of ferro-chrome or other metals, the proportion varying with the degree of hardness to be obtained.

Offensive Foolishness.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The attempt to force Mr. Blaine into a Presidental candidacy against his will after the fashion proposed by the Chicago Blaine club is offensive foolishness. It is too late to revive the Blaine movement. Even if the Secretary of State could be induced to reconsider his declination, his change of attitude would seriously damage his strength. Beyond all that, the reasons he has given are such as the nation must respect. There is no national exigency requiring a man to take an office which he feels would seriously imperil his life.

Those Whiskers Might Be Utilized.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* Senator Peffer wants Congress to make official inquiry into the uses of electricity, the causes of fluctuations in the markets, the efficacy of various cures for rheumatism, and so on. When Congress gets fairly at it the country would be interested in an official report as to the practicability of using Peffer's beard as a substitute for binding twine.

Lowering His Average.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* It is said once more that Attorney-General Miller is to be nominated for the Supreme bench. The President probably thinks that his average in the matter of appointments has been so good that he can afford to make one bad blunder.

The Logical Candidate.

Indianapolis *Journal:* There was as much opposition in the Republican party to the renomination of Lincoln in 1864 and to that of Grant in 1872 as there is to that of Harrison now, yet the event proved that they were the logical candidates, and that to have passed them by would have been not only rank political ingratitude but a political blunder of the first magnitude. So would be the failure to renominate Harrison.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Miss Maggie Mitchell looked as charming as ever when she appeared as the heroine of her new play, "The Little Maverick," last night at Hooley's. Time had not dared to touch her. But alas! it had failed to improve her plays. "The Little Maverick" oscillated between Texas and Ireland in its action. In the first act the Little Maverick was discovered in her Western wilderness by Lord Kenwood, and was restored to her Anglo-Irish inheritance. In the second act she appeared in a ball dress in a baronial castle in Ireland, shocked the aristocrats by her Texas ways, rescued sturdy peasants from tyrannical oppression, and finally danced a hilarious fling which the spectators ecstatically applauded. Miss Mitchell is as agile as of yore, but her play is a dim and distant reminiscence. It is a nightmare of rough soubrette tricks and Irish melodrama, and the author was prudent in suppressing his name, whatever it may be. The members of the company were received with the regard which is due to objects of antiquity, and the most venerable of these was Mr. B. F. McClannin, who gave an impersonation of a rough but hearty Westerner. The British Aristocrats were simply beyond description. They must be seen to be appreciated. "The Little Maverick" is not likely to create discussion in literary circles, but as a means of displ

REVENGE IS SWEET.

BOMB EXPLODED IN SHOP WHERE RAVACHOL WAS ARRESTED.

M. Very, Proprietor of the Restaurant, Killed—His Daughter Badly Hurt—Other Persons Injured—The Shop a Mass of Debris—St. Cere Says Anarchists Did the Awful Deed—He Hopes the Government Will Be Pitiless—Inefficiency of the Police.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, April 25.—This evening at 9:20 the wineshop on Boulevard Magenta, where Ravachol was recently arrested, was completely wrecked by an explosion. Seven persons were injured. M. Véry, proprietor of the shop, had one of his legs so badly injured that the hospital surgeons decided that his only hope lay in amputation of the injured limb. M. Véry died shortly after the operation had been performed. Mlle. Véry, the daughter of the proprietor, was also badly hurt in one leg and suffered injuries to her back, but it is believed that she will recover.

Two painters were in the place at the time of the explosion. One had his head broken, the other was only slightly hurt.

Another man was also slightly hurt. Two persons who were passing along the street at the time were knocked down by the force of the explosion, but suffered more through fear than from bodily harm.

Mme. Véry, wife of the proprietor, was so frightened by all the noise and confusion that she has been out of her head ever since and acts like a mad woman.

The interior of the shop is a mass of débris. Broken chairs lie in various positions over the floor, which is splintered and broken through in places. Of the counter not a vestige remains. It looks as if the bomb must have been placed in the passageway alongside the shop.

Since Ravachol was arrested at Restaurant Véry through information given to the police by the waiter Lhérot a policeman has had it as his constant duty to guard the premises, but at the critical time he seems to have been wanting. M. Véry has received many threatening letters for some days past from anarchistic correspondents and the place has been shunned by regular customers and neighbors.

Three persons with blackened faces have been arrested.

M. Véry died at the hospital soon after the amputation of his leg.

Anarchists Caused the Explosion.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, April 25.—Paris has again been startled. At twenty minutes after 9 o'clock this evening the shop of M. Véry, the wine merchant, in which the Anarchist Ravachol was arrested, was blown to pieces. The deed was evidently the work of Anarchists, who desired to strike a grand blow on the eve of Ravachol's trial, which begins tomorrow. All possible precautions have been taken to guard the court of justice, but the crime which occurred this evening proves that all precautions are entirely useless.

The shop was guarded day and night by police, but in spite of this continual surveillance the crime was committed. A bomb must have been placed under a table by the criminal, who succeeded in making his escape before the explosion occurred. Everything in the shop was destroyed, and the shop itself looked as though it had never been occupied. Indeed, nothing is to be seen except some bread and ham, which were hurled by the explosion against the wall and remain stuck to the fastenings. The explosion made much more noise than the preceding ones, the sound being heard at the distance of half a mile.

Great importance is attached to this latest crime, as owing to the optimistic reports of the police the people were led to believe that Ravachol's arrest had practically put an end to all future danger from Anarchists. There is now a clear proof that the Anarchists have not laid down their weapons and are bent on maintaining the struggle. Their evident aim is to terrorize the people and they will succeed only too well.

When the news becomes known tomorrow there will be a regular panic. One can see symptoms of it this evening by what is said in the newspaper offices and the clubs, which are the only places where the news is known as yet.

It is to be hoped that the government will prove itself rigorous and pitiless. It is monstrous that a band of assassins should be allowed to terrorize an entire city. Paris certainly made a great mistake when it got into the fashion of joking about these explosions, and it has certainly sufficient evidence now that prompt action is necessary. When we remember that this wine merchant's shop was specially guarded, and that M. Very received several threatening letters, we certainly have a right to say that the precautions taken by the police were entirely inadequate.

Let us hope that no disturbing incidents will occur at the trial tomorrow.

I have just interviewed a distinguished statesman, who considers that the situation is very grave and that this evening's crime is a clear proof that the Anarchists are thoroughly organized. The entire police force has been ordered on duty for tomorrow. The popular terror in regard to the 1st of May is increasing. The police are at their wits' end and the members of the government are very uneasy.

I have just learned that two of the injured persons were mortally wounded and that all those who were in the shop when the explosion occurred were completely blackened by the explosion. This proves that the explosion was produced by means of some unknown material.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

TRIAL OF RAVACHOL TODAY.

Fear of Bombs in the Court-Room—Indictments of the Five Conspirators.

PARIS, April 25.—The trial of Ravachol is fixed for tomorrow and the demand for tickets of admission to the court-room is active. Desire to hear the proceedings, however, is somewhat less since the report published yesterday that friends of Ravachol were plotting to prevent any sentence the court might impose on him from being carried out. It is not known what course the Anarchists will pursue, but it is feared that some of them may in some way gain admission to the court-room and throw a bomb. It is certain that none of the Judges is at all anxious to preside at the trial, as the Anarchists have threatened vengeance against the Judge who sentences him. The indictment against Ravachol and his accomplices is a long document. The introduction is as follows: "The Procureur-General of the Paris Court of Appeal hereby states that by decree of Tuesday, April 12, 1892, the Accusation Chamber of the above-mentioned court has handed over to the Seine Assizes Court, there to be judged in conformity to the law, the following persons—namely:

1. Konigstein (Francois Claudius), called Ravachol, who has also gone under the names of Leon Lefer and Richard Laurent, born at St. Chamond, Oct. 11, 1859, prosecuted at this moment for another crime—in custody.

2. Simon (Charles Archille), called "Biscuit," born at St. Jean le Blanc, May 11, 1873, already convicted—in custody.

3. Beala (Joseph Marius), born at Firminy, April 15, 1865, never convicted—in custody.

4. Chamoutin (Charles Ferdinand), born at Vienna, Nov. 28, 1857, never convicted—in custody.

5. The girl Soubère (Rosalie), known as Mariette, born at St. Etienne, Sept. 21, 1868, never convicted—in custody.

The decree goes on to recite the history of the conspirators from April 28, 1891, giving in detail all the facts that led up to the various outrages in which the accused were implicated.

Anarchists Bidden Not to Vote.

The *Eclair* today publishes the text of an anarchistic proclamation, which has been secretly printed with a view to influence the municipal elections, which will be held May 1. The manifesto says:

Remember that by going to the poll you imitate the sheep going to the shambles. Be a man, learn to do without rulers and governments—that is to say, masters and oppressors. Then, and then only, on the ruins of the horrible and monstrous past, whose sole basis and rule was the idiotic struggle for existence, you may lay the foundation of the organization of the future, resting entirely on the agreement for a free, harmonious, and universal life. The principles of equality, liberty, and justice will then no longer be vain formulæ, and by anarchy, without God or master, all may freely produce according to their strength, while amply consuming according to their wants.

Lots have been drawn by the persons summoned to act as jurors at the trial of Ravachol. One of the jurors has written to *Figaro* complaining that the political importance which has been given to the trial by charging the prisoner with being guilty of an explosion instead of a murder has endangered the lives of all persons concerned in the case.

Victoria Leaves Costebelle.

Queen Victoria's visit to Costebelle has been brought to a close. Today, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Battenberg, her Majesty started for Darmstadt, where she will visit the ducal family. It is said that she will meet at Darmstadt her daughter, Empress Frederick, and perhaps Emperor William. An enormous crowd assembled at the railway station to witness the departure of the royal party. The Mayor made a short address, in the course of which he wished the Queen a prosperous journey. The Queen in reply said that she was very sorry to leave. Her Majesty remained standing at the window of her carriage as the train departed. She repeatedly smiled and bowed as the people cheered her.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain at Cap Martin for a little while longer. They were at the station today to bid farewell to the Queen. They were accompanied by Princess May of Teck, and considerable curiosity was manifested to see the latter, whose engagement to Prince George of Wales, well informed rumor has it, will shortly be announced. Princess May by her unassuming ways has made many friends here and much satisfaction is expressed at her rumored good fortune.

Death of Gen. Lorencez.

Gen. Lorencez died today.

[Charles Ferdinand Latrille, Comte de Lorencez, was born May 23, 1814. He was the grandson of Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio. He received a military education at St. Cyr and did brilliant service for his country in the Crimea. In January, 1862, Gen. Lorencez was called to command the French expedition to Mexico. With only a small force he accomplished much, and maintained his position until reinforcements arrived from France. He became a grand officer of the Legion of Honor in 1868.]

The Weather in Paris.

The weather has been showery and colder, the thermometer ranging from 46° to 58°.

WAS A GOOD GERMAN JOKE.

Russians Much Frightened Over Movements of Prussian Troops.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, April 25.—An experiment in mobilizing the garrison at Thorn, Prussia, was tried recently with a rather amusing result. The alarm having been sounded, a squadron of Uhlans and a company of infantry hurriedly occupied the Prussian frontier village of Leibitsch, a strong guard being posted at the Prussian end of the bridge which crosses the Dreweaz. These movements greatly alarmed the Russian sentry on the other side of the river, who hurried to the Village of Dreweaz and informed the officials that the Germans were about to invade Russian territory. The frontier guard was at once summoned and proceeded to the defense of the Russian end of the bridge from the expected assault. The guard formed in line of battle along the river bank and stood with fixed bayonets until after nightfall, long after the Prussians had laughed themselves to sleep.

Terrible Storm in Berlin and Vicinity.

A violent hail-storm, accompanied by terrific lightning, occurred in this city and vicinity today, causing much terror to the residents and considerable damage to property and growing crops. The stones were of enormous size, creating havoc among the trees and in the gardens throughout the city. The wind blew with fearful velocity. Many buildings at Brandenberg, thirty-seven miles west of this city, were struck and some of them badly wrecked.

PEACEFUL PLANS OF ITALIANS.

Workingmen There Will on May Day Carefully Avoid Disturbances.

ROME, April 25.—Reports put in circulation to the effect that disturbances had occurred in this city yesterday and were likely to be renewed today are false. At a largely attended meeting of workmen held here it was decided that the morning of May day should be spent in private gatherings and that in the afternoon meetings should be held in the open country, where, according to the ideas of leaders, there would be no provocation for the police interfering with the assemblages. So well arranged and so conducive to good order appear to be the plans laid out by the workingmen for the May day celebration that the Minister of the Interior has signified his approval of the mode adopted for the observance of the great labor festival.

Even the Anarchists decided that it would be to their best interests not to hold public meetings on May day, and that the only manner in which they would show their sympathy with the movement would be by a general cessation of work on that date.

The *Capitale* announces that King Humbert has intimated his readiness to accept a reduction of 1,000,000 lire (about $300,000) in the civil list.

RUSSIAN BOARDS OF TRADE.

They Are to Be Established by the Government on a United States Model.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—The American Consul here says that the Russian Government intends to establish boards of trade here in every province of this country under the direction of paid officials. These boards of trade are to be constituted on a system similar to that which has been adopted in the United States. The organizations will gather and disseminate all available information in regard to crops, approaches of storms, atmospheric phenomena, etc.

It is hoped that they will assist in preventing famines in Russia in future by giving timely warning when the danger of such a state of affairs is apparent to the authorities and the farming population, which will thus enable them to take measures of precaution accordingly and thus provide against a dearth of provisions.

CONFERENCE WITH DURHAM MINERS.

Owners Submit a Proposal—Strikers Noncommittal as to Acceptance.

LONDON, April 25.—A conference of the striking Durham miners and the Board of Mine Owners was held today. The owners expressed a willingness to resume operations if all hands would accept a reduction of 10 per cent until July 31, when either side might claim revision of rates. They also suggested the formation of a Wages Board composed in equal numbers of workmen and owners. The conference was adjourned without any positive conclusion having been reached. The strikers declined to say whether they intend to adopt the suggestions of the owners or not.

Reduction in Wages of Seamen.

At a large meeting of Glasgow shipowners today it was resolved, in view of the unprofitable state of the transatlantic carrying trade, to reduce the wages of the seamen and firemen $2.40 a month and the pay of the employés of other trades in proportion.

SAN DOMINGO AND UNCLE SAM.

An Interview with Westerndorf & Co. Seems to Prove the Information.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

AMSTERDAM, April 25.—A long interview was had today with Westerndorf & Co. about the San Domingo affair. They would neither deny nor admit it, but the interview seemed to prove that the information was generally correct. From inquiries at other financial houses it was found to be generally believed that the Westerndorf company will conclude the affair. Negotiations are being carried on with strictest secrecy, but it is more than probable that the United States will exercise a protectorate over Domingo similar to that of England over Borneo.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Lowther Explains the Situation with Regard to Bering Sea.

LONDON, April 25.—The House of Commons resumed its session today upon the expiration of the adjournment for the Easter holidays. In reply to a question asked by Mr. James Bryce, the well-known author, Mr. J. W. Lowther, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that a complete accord had been arrived at with the United States in regard to Bering Sea modus vivendi. The convention, he said, had been signed at Washington, but the terms of the convention had not reached England. Mr. Lowther added that the government was taking steps to consult Canada regarding the persons by whom Canada wishes to be represented in the arbitration. The names of the British arbitrators had not yet been decided upon.

Wants a Divorce and Alimony.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 25.—[Special.]—A sensation was occasioned in social circles here today by the filing of divorce proceedings by Mrs. Clara Israel against Joseph Israel. The parties are among the most prominent in Kalamazoo. The plaintiff is noted for her beauty, and came from a wealthy Eastern family. She charges cruelty and asks for the custody of two children and for alimony.

WAS IT ALL A FARCE?

FOX-BORROWE DUEL THE LAUGHING-STOCK OF LONDON.

It Is Said the Bullets Used Were Made of Plumbago—J. Coleman Drayton Thinks Borrowe a Coward—Opinion of a Southerner—Fox's Statement Written Just Before the Duel—Col. Ochiltree Brought Him Into the Affair by Promise of an "Exclusive Story."

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 25.—People here believe that the duel between Fox and Borrowe was no duel at all and the whole affair is now the laughing stock of London. The statement that the tails of Fox's Prince Albert coat were perforated by Borrowe's bullet has not been proved other than by the say of those interested in getting up the dueling story, but how the coat-tails could be shot through without the individual wearing them getting hurt is a question decidedly puzzling.

It is said here today that the bullets used were made of plumbago, which is finely divided black lead. The explosion reduces bullets of this kind to powder and at a distance of one or twelve paces they are equally harmless. Plumbago bullets in opera-bouffe duels are not unusual, there being a number of instances on record in which they have been used.

There is a story afloat here that it was originally intended that all hands should be arrested by the Belgian authorities, as the penalty was thought to be simply a $200 fine, but as it was learned afterwards that there was also a month's imprisonment the arrest scheme was concluded to be unwise, and the original place of fighting, which was known to the Belgian police, was changed at the last moment.

The reason assigned for the "faking" of this duel is that Borrowe had publicly branded Fox as a liar, and Borrowe's courage was in disrepute owing to his failure to meet Drayton. The pair were being ridiculed by every one and felt the necessity of doing something to straighten out their reputations.

Drayton Thinks Borrowe a Coward.

NEW YORK, April 25.—[Special.]—J. Coleman Drayton, who has quietly settled down in New York since his arrival on the Majestic, is apparently but little interested in the squabbles of his late enemy, Hallett Alsop Borrowe, and his seconds. He came down to his law office at noon today and shut himself up in his private room. A reporter sent in an inquiry asking for Mr. Drayton's views with regard to the Borrowe-Fox duel. Mr. Drayton sent out word to his caller by one of his clerks that he had nothing whatever to say upon the subject and that he did not propose to be interviewed by any reporters.

A friend of Mr. Drayton says that the latter regards the whole affair as a sham, and that he believes Borrowe to be a coward.

A Southern man, who formerly lived in South Carolina and was familiar with the rules laid down in the Wilson code before he was out of knickerbockers, said this morning that the so-called duel was a farce that in the South would make all the participants in the affair objects of ridicule and contempt. Said the Southerner:

Judged by the rules that have governed duels in the South for a hundred years the meeting was in no sense an affair of honor. In the first place the language used by Borrowe in his letter to Fox was not the language a gentleman would employ in such correspondence and under the rules of the American code of honor Fox should have obtained satisfaction by giving him a caning in public. He could not, as a gentleman, engage in an affair of honor with a man who applied such epithets as liar and coward to him in a letter demanding the satisfaction for an insult which one gentleman is always ready to accord another.

As to the termination of the affair, that is equally as absurd as the beginning of it. In an affair of honor between gentlemen, unless a certain number of shots are agreed upon by the seconds, the principals shall continue shooting until one or both are hit, or both agree they are satisfied. The entire affair was a farce. The dueling code of France does not differ materially from the American code, and under neither can this be classed as an affair of honor.

FOX'S STATEMENT FOR FRIENDS.

Col. Ochiltree Led Him into the Affair by Promise of an "Exclusive Story."

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 25.—The duel Saturday between Edward Fox and Hallet Borrowe, while it may settle the question of the latter's courage—that of Fox has never been doubted—doesn't settle the question of veracity raised with regard to the publication of the correspondence between Borrowe and Coleman Drayton. At 4 o'clock Saturday morning Fox, who had been writing letters in his room in the Hotel de l'Europe in Antwerp all night, began his statement of the matter, which was hardly finished when his second called him at daylight to take the train for the dueling ground. This statement is as follows:

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, Antwerp, April 23, 4 a. m.—The time has arrived when I feel it necessary to explain my connection with the Drayton-Borrowe scandal, as I think it is due to my friends that they should know the true story of how I became identified with it. I was asked by Col. Ochiltree if I would act as a second for a gentleman who had become embroiled in a quarrel in reference to a lady who was being persecuted by her husband. I declined to have anything to do with the matter, but the colonel was very persistent and explained that the parties interested belonged to such well-known families in New York that the report of the fight would prove a very valuable newspaper article and that I would have the exclusive story. With this inducement I finally consented to act and was introduced to Mr. Hallett Alsop Borrowe, and left for Paris carrying a letter of introduction from Col. Ochiltree to Mr. Harry Vane Millbank. It was thoroughly understood at the time that if a fight came off or if anything was to be given to the newspapers I was to have the benefit of it.

Nothing could have been more courteous than the prompt and gracious manner in which Mr. Milbank agreed to give his assistance, and the business was concluded by our declining to allow Mr. Borrowe to meet Mr. Drayton for reasons that have already been printed. On our return to London I had the correspondence typewritten, and several copies were made, as Mr. Borrowe wished some of his friends to know what had transpired. I had been given one of these copies, and the question of publication was discussed on several occasions, the day that Mr. Borrowe left for America I talked with him as to the publication of these letters, and he said:

"Use your own judgment, and if you find that the newspapers are getting the story in any garbled form print the entire correspondence, leaving out that portion of Aurelien Scholl's opinion that refers to a lady."

I cannot swear to the exact language, but I am positive as to what he desired to express. On the following day Col. Ochiltree came to me and said that two newspaper correspondents had called on him and asked for information on the Drayton-Borrowe matter, and I was also shown a dispatch from New York to a London correspondent asking for full particulars about the "Drayton-Borrowe duel."

I was then advised by Col. Ochiltree to give the correspondence for publication and I gave it to a correspondent of the New York *Sun*, as Mr. Borrowe had told him in my presence that I was authorized to give it to him whenever it looked as if the newspapers had got hold of the story. THE TRIBUNE has already published the account of the New York *Sun* correspondent's interview with Mr. Borrowe and the statement he had made to him authorizing me to give the correspondence for publication. Col. Ochiltree has also published a statement that he was present when the question of the publication of the letter was discussed and that he knew that I was authorized to give them to the press whenever I found that there was a probability of their obtaining a disconnected story. There are several gentlemen in London to whom Mr. Borrowe told the whole story, and there was always the chance of their telling what they knew, so that a garbled version of the affair was liable to be printed at any moment.

Within a few hours I shall meet Mr. Borrowe, and, in case there should be any serious result, I write these few lines in order that my friends in America may know the facts, and I am sure that those who have known me as a journalist will remember that I never break faith in regard to a news item.

EDWARD FOX.

Borrowe Should Now Challenge Ochiltree.

If Borrowe intends to see this matter through on the lines he has begun it will be his duty now to challenge Col. Ochiltree or to write him an insulting letter. The two have not met since Borrowe's return to London, but Col. Ochiltree has denounced Borrowe and threatened if he ever dared to speak to him (Ochiltree) to spit in his face. Other American and English gentlemen who were friends of Fox and Borrowe before the latter denied that he authorized the former to publish the Borrowe-Drayton correspondence have been severe on Borrowe. More than one of these advised Fox not to challenge Borrowe when he returned to London, but to give him a thrashing.

Millbank's position in the matter may be gathered from the circumstance that he has professed himself absolutely neutral as to the question of veracity between Fox and Borrowe.

At the Langham Hotel a week ago Sunday, when Milibank delivered to Fox Borrowe's letter published in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, Fox said very coldly: "I would prefer that you should hand that to a gentleman I will ask you to call upon," and "No, no, old man," Millbank responded warmly. "I am giving you this as a friend," and when Fox turned away to read the letter Millbank said to your correspondent: "That is the most unpleasant duty I ever performed in my life. I absolutely refused to take the letter to Fox until Borrowe swore that if I didn't he would insult Fox in public. I did the errand to avoid any more of this unpleasant notoriety."

Was Borrowe Misunderstood.

Borrowe admitted in conversation with your correspondent on board the City of Paris the day the vessel arrived at Liverpool that Fox might have misunderstood him about the publication of the correspondence, and perhaps he might find Fox "guilty of an error in judgment." Borrowe would not deny on the same occasion the statement published March 31 that Borrowe authorized Fox to give the letters for publication. Borrowe did say that what he said was that the letters might be given out for publication if Mr. Drayton made a public statement and that he had been misunderstood. Your correspondent does not think so, and neither does Fox. Fox said after the duel that if Borrowe does not like the statement published above he (Fox) is willing to fight another duel.

Col. Ochiltree Despises the Duel Business.

Col. Ochiltree, who has been suffering from an attack of gout for some time past, is still confined to his room. Speaking today in regard to the recent duel between Messrs. Fox and Borrowe in Belgium Col. Ochiltree said that he had "nothing but feelings of contempt for the whole duel business, which was a great farce."

BRAZIL TIRED OF RECIPROCITY.

Dr. Barbosa Asserts That His Government Has Good Grounds for a Reconsideration.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 26.—Dr. Ruy Barbosa, Minister of Finance of the provisional government, has issued a long statement in regard to the reciprocity agreement with the United States. He says that the provisional government never authorized this agreement in the terms in which it was made, and asserts that Dr. Salvador de Mendonca, Brazilian Minister at Washington, received positive instructions to make no treaty that did not expressly bind the United States Government to refrain from making a similar agreement with any European monarchy.

He quotes a letter from Dr. Salvador de Mendonca, dated April 22, 1890, assuring the government that the United States would not make a treaty of the same kind with Spain. The 9th of May the Minister at Washington wrote to the same effect, and again July 7 and Aug. 4. Sept. 17 he wrote to Dr. Ruy Barbosa as follows: "If the United States does not make similar treaties—as it will not—with Spain and England no other country can compete with us here in the sugar market. Cuba, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and Trinidad are at present our only competitors." The 20th of October Dr. Ruy Barbosa telegraphed to Dr. Salvador de Mendonca: "You may continue negotiations on the terms mentioned in your letter, only now received."

"Afterwards," says Dr. Ruy Barbosa, "our envoy came to this capital, and in his interviews, both with me and with the provisional government at its Cabinet meeting, it was positively determined that in this essential point the agreement should not undergo the slightest alteration and that the negotiations in all their stages should be carefully made to adhere thereto." In confirmation of his assertions Dr. Ruy Barbosa quotes the following statement made to Dr. Justo Charmont, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the second Cabinet of the provisional government, by Dr. Cezario Alvim, Minister of the Interior in the first Cabinet:

"When our representative in the great North American Republic, Dr. Salvador de Mendonca, came to this capital for the purpose of hastening and concluding the negotiations to which I refer, he gave to me and to all the members of the Cabinet in his interviews with us the most positive assurance that in the treaty about to be made it would be expressly declared that the American Government would bind itself not to make a similar agreement with any European monarchy. Our reasons for this demand are obvious and the American Government had previously assented thereto, as we were informed by our diplomatic agent, who assured us that he had insisted on this, having encountered thorough acquiescence on the part of the illustrious statesman, Mr. Blaine, for important political reasons which may be easily conjectured."

The Cabinet to which Dr. Ruy Barbosa belonged resigned Jan. 20, 1891, and Feb. 5 the new Cabinet promulgated the reciprocity agreement, which did not contain the stipulation that had been considered absolutely essential. Dr. Ruy Barbosa maintains that under these circumstances the agreement lacks moral validity, and that the Brazilian Government has ample grounds for reviving the question.

Another Battle in Venezuela.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MARACAIBO, Venezuela, April 25.—The Federalists have fought another battle with the government troops and again scored a victory. The fight occurred in the plains near Valencia, and this exactly suited the Federalists, the majority of whom are lancers, most to be feared when afforded an opportunity for a display of their horsemanship. Details of the loss on both sides have not yet been received here.

Caracas, the capital, is in a greater state of alarm at present than at any time since the rebellion began. The foes of the administration are growing bolder in their denunciation of its acts. Palacio is well aware of the perils of the situation. It is pretty safe to say that should Crespo and his combined armies, which are said to number about 10,000 men, ever fight their way across the State of Carabobo, Palacio will promptly attempt to put into execution his well planned flight out of the republic.

Last Days of the Panama Canal.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Colombia, April 25.—The canal enterprise is threatened with total collapse. The government having removed the chain across the channel entering the canal which the company had placed there to prevent traffic the company has now chained the canal itself. This will stop produce and timber rafts from descending to the port. A high government official informs me that, the canal people having sold a portion of the machinery in violation of the concessions, the government will probably annul the contract in protection of its industries.

WILL BE AN IMPOSING MONUMENT.

Something About the Shakspeare Statue Now Being Made for Lincoln Park.

Karl Karoly, writing from Paris to the Boston *Journal*, contributes the following interesting information as to the statue of Shakspeare which W. O. Partridge, the sculptor, is now executing in that city for Lincoln Park:

Mr. Partridge has represented Shakspeare seated in a chair in his garden at Stratford, with a book in one hand, and looking out, half smiling, on the world, as if saying:

"All the world's a stage."

The pose is simple and graceful, and the bard is evidently at his ease, enjoying a reverie in his quiet garden on a fair spring day. The sculptor has composed the head from the four authentic portraits and the death masks. The designs for the costumes were made by Seymour Lucas, the eminent English painter and the greatest authority on the subject. Mr. Partridge has been to Stratford especially to study the subject at the Shakspeare Museum there, and he has had the personal advice of Henry Irving, who expresses himself as much pleased with the sketch for the monument. The Boston sculptor has recently made a most life-like portrait medallion of the eminent English tragedian, which is to be placed, with one of Edwin Booth, on the base of the statue, to represent the two greatest living exponents of Hamlet.

In order to have everything about his Shakspeare as historically correct as possible Mr. Patridge has especially consulted Dr. Furnival, the President of the Shakspeare Society in London, and other great authorities. A curious fact in this connection, and which is an actuality, as Mr. Donnelly has just brought out another work on the Shakspearean "cryptogram," is that none of the eminent Shakspearean scholars think for a moment that "Bacon wrote Shakspeare," and Henry Irving laughs heartly at the idea. He says that no one but an actor could have written those plays. Mr. Partridge has made the figure historically correct, and yet it appears quite human at the same time. It is not a dry representation of an historical personage, but a living man, who seems to keep the effect simple and truthful the statue will be erected in Lincoln Park, Chicago, not on a high pedestal, but on a low one on a grassy sward. The sculptor has well embodied his idea for the statue in a sonnet, of which the following are a few lines:

"Who models thee must be thine intimate,
Nor place thee on a grand uplifted base
Where tired eyes can hardly reach thy face;
For others this might serve; thou art too great;
Who sculptures thee must grasp thy human state,
Thy wider knowledge of the human trace. . . .
I saw this Shakspeare on the street; he seemed
But man, like you and me."

Puget Sound Timber.

A tree was cut in the Puget Sound forest the other day, from which seven cuts were taken without a knot, their combined length being 179 feet. The tree scaled 48,000 feet.

WAITING ON JOHNSON.

GOV. BARKER WILL HOLD THE PRISONERS FOR A TIME.

Action of the Authorities of the Country Will Determine When the Cattlemen Are Sent There for Trial—The District-Attorney Instructed to at Once Enter Suit and Procure Indictments—Members of the Posse See That They Are in Danger—A Journey Up the River.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 25.—[Special.]—The cattlemen are still at Fort Russell under care of the troops, and the chances are good that they will stay there some time. At least so much is indicated by the following letter written by Gov. Barber to the Prosecuting Attorney of Johnson County, Wyo., wherein the recent cattle trouble occurred:

The men who surrendered to the commanding officer at Fort McKinney, who were delivered to that officer by the Sheriff of your county, reached Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, yesterday, under military escort, and are now confined as prisoners at that post. They will be so confined and held until you shall have had a reasonable and sufficient time within which to prepare and commence in the District Court of your county any criminal proceedings against any of them which, upon consideration, you shall deem justified and warranted by the evidence which investigation may disclose to you. It is due to the administration of the law, and it is due to you, that you make such investigation as you shall deem proper with all due diligence, and thereupon institute in the District Court of the county appropriate criminal prosecutions.

The recent disturbances in your county have apparently been of a serious nature, and it is necessary to the administration of justice and due to the protection of both life and property that they shall receive the most careful consideration and the fullest investigation at the hands of the proper authorities, and the guilty ones be adequately punished and made to appreciate and feel the supremacy of our laws. The commission of one offense begets the commission of others, and the most effective manner of preventing crime in the future is to properly prosecute and punish that which has already occurred. The conditions recently existing in your county have been of such a character as to necessitate calm and fair but earnest efforts on the part of the authorities to maintain the law and order in that community, and to keep all attempts and proceedings to punish offenders entirely within the channels defined by the law.

The prisoners at Fort D. A. Russell will be delivered to the civil authorities whenever the status of prosecutions in the judgment of the court requires it, and order is so restored and excitement so abated as to render it safe to do so.

Kindly inform me of your action in the premises, the nature of the crimes charged to have been committed, the names of men charged, and the character of the proceedings which you institute.

AMOS A. BARBER,
Acting Governor.

Many Visitors at the Fort.

Visitors were numerous at Fort Russell today, the road between it and the city being lined from morning until night with vehicles of every description. Maj. Egbert refused no one, and as each friend bore supplies of clothing and other things wofully scare for the last three weeks the cattlemen managed to pass a pleasant day. The privilege, however, was utilized by few, for the vast majority were still suffering from the trip. The bowling alley proved the most used institution of individuals as it now contains. On either side where the balls were wont to roll bedding has been stretched. Just inside the door a negro barber was doing a lucrative business.

Down in the far end of the hall, flocking by themselves as usual, were Texans engaged in playing "high five." They were not patrons of the tonsorial artist, and did not seem to care whether school kept or not. Some one remarked that the weather was much warmer in the Lone Star State than in Wyoming, and an especially tough-looking puncher from Roger Q. Mills' former Congressional district let his mind wander from the problem of how to catch the other five long enough to remark, "It's been hot enough for me ever since I struck this part of the earth." Maj. Wolcott, clad once more in the habilaments of civilization and wearing a Loyal Legion button in his coat, was calm and serene, viewing the situation pleasantly, and hoping for the best. He would not say on what he based his views, but was of the opinion that the party would be taken back to Johnson County. "If such be the case," said he, "I shall go back there, but you bet it will be under military escort, but no trial in that county for me. Under no consideration would I consent to stand trial there. There's no law in that county, no justice within its confines for us. It would be suicidal."

"How about that notice sent out by the authorities of that county that protection would be extended to all according the coming round-up?" "Bosh, they can't protect any one. They haven't done it, and the idea that they can guarantee the safe round-up is absurd. Why, for the last two round-ups armed bands of men have deliberately cut out all the cattle they wanted from our herds. I tell you there is no law in Johnson County."

The Major explained how the shops in Douglas, Glenrock, and other towns are supplied. "Up in that country," said he, "the butchers have practically been nothing more or less than receivers of stolen property. Hardly 10 per cent of the meat is 'honest.' The rustlers would go out and kill whatever they could get their hands on and sell it. In some cases I know of meat would be peddled from door to door, and I have even known them kill an animal and bring nothing but the hindquarters."

Consulting with Attorneys.

Despite the cheerful air the prisoners bear they now realize that they are in a serious position. Sunday night and this morning they were in earnest consultation with their attorneys, and from indications were advised not to talk too much. It was after the men of law left that they came to the conclusion that much as they believed themselves to be in the right the law and those sworn to enforce it might take another view of the matter.

Deputy Sheriff Roles in talking over the matter asked why if the Governor was anxious to protect the cattlemen from violence he did not leave them at Fort McKinney, where more soldiers would have been present to protect them, instead of subjecting them to a journey fraught with danger. If the Sheriff had been in Gen. Brooke's office in Omaha last Tuesday, two days after the march had been commenced, he might send a telegram with his Excellency's name signed to it reading something like this: "Have responsible parties at Casper, Douglas, and Buffalo who will keep me advised of the situation. Think it best that the prisoners remain at Fort McKinney."

The Governor's letter to Prosecuting-Attorney Bennett of course removes all elements of doubt as to the disposal of the prisoners. But after they have been arraigned and pleas entered of course the first move will be to get a change of venue. It is more than likely that Albany County, of which Laramie is the county-seat, will be the place where the cases will be tried. In that event it will be at least two weeks before the prisoners can get out on bonds. They may leave Fort Russell this week. The trip to Buffalo will be taken by Gillette, which is ninety miles distant. An escort composed of men from the Seventeenth Infantry will accompany them to Gillette, where a detachment of the Sixth Cavalry will relieve them. A special term of court will be called.

MADE AN EXCELLENT SHOWING.

The Assignees of the R. G. Peters Lumber and Salt Company File Their Report.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 25.—[Special.]—The Michigan Trust company, assignee of the R. G. Peters Salt and Lumber company of Manistee, after the noted collapse of Lumberman Peters, today filed the annual report showing the receipts and disbursements of the last year. The total receipts were $1,456,530 and the disbursements $1,309,258, leaving a balance of $147,273. The largest item in the receipts is $612,315 for the sale of lumber from the mills. The salt sales amounted to $227,176.

Boycotting a Railroad.

Circulars cautioning union and others not to ride on the Pan-Handle road were freely distributed along the line of that road in Indiana during the last few days. J. A. Loomis, Local Agent for the lines said yesterday that he could not imagine by whom the circulars had been distributed, and that he could give no reason for the attempted boycott, as the company had not experienced any trouble with employés.

The boycott alluded to by these circulars was placed because the company changed the method of working its shop-men at Indianapolis and Logansport from day-work to piecework. The latter method is in vogue in all their Eastern shops. It met with great opposition there when introduced, but is now regarded with favor by the men. Railroad officials say as soon as the Indiana employés see its practical operations they will approve of it.

Kitchen Economy

Actual tests show the Royal Baking Powder to be 27 per cent. stronger than any other brand on the market. If another baking powder is forced upon you by the grocer, see that you are charged the correspondingly lower price.

Bread, biscuit, cakes and muffins are not known in most delicate and perfect quality where Royal Baking Powder is not used.

AND NOW THEY RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

German Non-Union Printers Waylaid and Assaulted.

The strike of printers on the *Freie Presse*, *Abendpost*, *Tageblatt*, and *Rundschau* was extended yesterday by the action of the English unions in calling out the stereotypers and pressmen. Other features of the strike were a resort to violence and other illegal methods.

After receiving the order the stereotypers quit to a man in all the offices but that of the *Freie Presse*, where but a part of the force quit. All the papers were set up in the *Freie Presse*, but the stereotyping and presswork were to have been done in the separate offices. The strike of the stereotypers and pressmen prevented the *Tageblatt* from getting its issue on the streets on time.

"It was an outrage for these English stereotypers to strike without giving us a chance to be heard," said Mr. Michaelis of the *Freie Presse*. "English papers have been misrepresenting us as to our salary list. The printers on day work earned in six days of eight hours from $18 to $20 a week, and on night work from $20 upwards. When the strike was on in the *Staats-Zeitung* we did not abuse that paper? We treated that paper fairly. The strikers have, however, succeeded in placing their 'appeals' as advertisements in the *Staats-Zeitung*. We favored arbitration, and have been fair throughout the fight and will stand by our position."

A hallway leading to the *Freie Presse* composing-rooms was the scene of violence at 9:30 o'clock last night. Samuel Drucker and Joseph Mackanpang, non-union printers on the *Freie Presse*, were assaulted, it is claimed, by striking union printers. Reinhold Foersteling and George Schurk, a leader among the strikers, who, it is said, incited his fellows, were both arrested by Officer Stephans, who was detailed at the building. An unknown man, who, with Foersteling, had hid himself in a closet off the hallway to await the appearance of the printers for work, escaped. Mackanpang was struck in the face by a blunt instrument and a cut an inch long was inflicted on his face. Mackanpang says the two strikers sprang upon them from the closet. Foersteling struck Mackanpang, knocking him down, while the other man attacked Drucker.

There was trouble earlier in the day. Two attempts to ruin machinery were discovered in the *Tageblatt* and *Abendpost* offices. In the former office depredations were averted by a timely inspection of the presses, but in the stereotyping department of the *Abendpost* a nominal damage was done. In the intricate machinery of the *Tageblatt's* press, hidden from view, were some copper wires firmly

DANGER IS LURKING.

EFFORTS TO DEFEAT HARRISON'S RENOMINATION.

There Seems to Be Something in the Opposition of the Senatorial Syndicate—Fears Over the Situation in New York—Depew's Cool Attitude Criticised—Vilas Opposed to the Kickers' Convention, as Bill Is Already Dead—Gov. Humphrey and Maj. Hudson in a Quarrel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—[Special.]—This was the day of political scheming at the national capital. The administration folks have wakened up to the idea that there is something in the opposition of what is known as the Senatorial syndicate, and that a concerted effort is making throughout the country to defeat Gen. Harrison's renomination. The lack of any one on whom the opposition can combine has been the main element in rendering the movement unimportant. But with so many evidences of hostility it is probable that aggressive measures will be taken by the President's supporters to see that the Minneapolis convention is not maninulated away from him. It is true that Gen. Harrison does not want a renomination unless the voice of the party is pretty unanimous for him. But it is also true that he will not let a coterie of politicians have their own way in misrepresenting the real sentiment of the party.

Some prominence is now given to the opposition of ex-Speaker Reed. But there is nothing new in this. He has for the last two years been an unsparing critic of the administration. His intention has been to go to Minneapolis as a delegate for the purpose of "raising Cain." But it is not certain that he can be elected, as the Maine Republicans are not hostile to the administration. While many of them think that the ex-Speaker has a genuine grievance over his treatment by President Harrison, they do not believe that it rises to the dignity of a national issue.

Solicitous About New York.

The President and most of the members of his Cabinet will have a chance to study the New York situation at short range soon. The laying of the corner-stone of the Grant monument will be the occasion of their presence. The Republican convention of the Empire State meets this week, and it is well known that some of the party leaders over there are against the President, declaring for the nomination of a new man at Minneapolis and a thorough reorganization of the National committee. The President's friends are extremely cautious about discussing the Republican situation in New York. They realize that Mr. Harrison is not popular over there among the politicians, and that some of the local leaders would be happy to throw him over for another man. They are frankly solicitous about New York. They do not believe that the opposition of C. N. Bliss and Warner Miller, even if actively exerted, could be made to defeat the President's renomination, but they are looking beyond the Minneapolis convention to the time when the Empire State will be necessary to Republican success at the polls. If possible, they want everything made pleasant before that time, so that there may be no temptation for disgruntled Republican leaders to retire to their tents after the nemination has been made and refuse to come out until they have been "fixed" to suit themselves.

The Harrison people complain of the attitude of Chauncey M. Depew. That Platt should be fonly or that Warner Miller should be sulky occasions no surprise; but Mr. Depew has stood for and secured consideration as a man outside the managing class and he has been treated well by the President. So when Mr. Depew talks in a patronizing key about the President being a safe man, with good instincts, and all that sort of thing, the Harrison people grow indignant. It sounds to them too much like faint praise, and they declare that if the President is to be damned politically in the Empire State they want it done in an old-fashioned, straightforward, orthodox style.

As soon as the State convention has done its work the situation is to be carefully canvassed by the President's friends. It is not unlikely that a conference will be held there to be participated in by Secretaries Tracy, Foster, and Elkins, Senator Hiscock, who has always been friendly to the President, and such other New York leaders as may have shown at the convention a spirit of friendship for the President.

No Use to Kick Hill, for He Is Dead.

In the Democratic ranks there is a movement for harmony. But it is all on the surface. Senator Vilas is credited with the plan of stopping the convention of the New York "kickers." The notion is that Hill is already out of the race, and that there is no use holding a mass-convention to kick a dead dog. This is possibly correct. Senator Vilas' experience in Democratic National conventions has shown him that "kickers" have a poor chance. Cleveland would undoubtedly gain strength if his friends did not send a protesting delegation to Chicago. They have, however, gone so far that they can't stop them now. To declare that May convention off now would cover them with ridicule. So they will hold it and send their delegates with the possibility of convincing the convention that neither Hill nor Cleveland can carry New York State.

The Palmer movement in Illinois is watched with much interest here. Not that anybody believes Palmer has any show for the nomination, but he is one of half a dozen straw candidates who—may be useful in bringing about the nomination of a dark horse. Palmer's friends here say that in spite of the demonstration made by the Morrison crowd in favor of Cleveland they will absolutely control the Springfield convention. While praising Cleveland, they will see to it that Palmer also gets an indorsement, and that emphatically. Gen. Palmer tells people here that the efforts of the opposition (meaning Morrison) will fail, and that the convention will indorse his candidacy without antagonizing Cleveland. People in Illinois are better able to judge of this than the politicians in Washington.

Free Silver Party Talk Has a Basis.

The talk of a third party movement in the interest of free silver has a basis, but it is a shadowy one. It grows out of the two-fold probability that free-coinage advocates will get no satisfaction from either of the two great parties. The Democratic convention will dodge, while the Republican will be pretty squarely against free coinage. The Farmers' Alliance is an absolute free-coinage party, and is the only one in the country. There have been consultations with silver Senators in both parties, but none of them has yet suggested that they join the Farmers' Alliance and throw off their allegiance to their own parties. While the Alliance's position on silver would suit them, they would find themselves at outs with it regarding the Subtreasury and a good many other things. The Southern Senators who are Democrats would be satisfied with the tree-trade program of the Alliance, but the Republican Senators from the silver States are without exception high protectionists. To talk of the South and West joining hands in forming a new political party is therefore the wildest sort of a dream. Senators like Teller do not get outside of their own party lines on a single issue, however earnest they may be in support of that issue.

GETTING EVEN WITH HUMPHREY.

Maj. Hudson of the Topeka "Capital" Fighting the Governor of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 25.—[Special.]—Kansas is afflicted again with a bitter personal fight between political leaders. For the last few days Maj. Joseph Hudson, editor of the Topeka *Capital*, has filled his paper with personal attacks on Gov. Humphrey, and in an interview today the Governor answered him. Gov. Humphrey is a candidate for Congress in the Third District. The fight grows out of the appointment of Perkins to succeed Plumb. In one of its editorials the *Capital* charged that Humphrey had entered into a bargain with Perkins by which Humphrey was to appoint him on condition that Perkins would assist the Governor in getting the Congressional nomination in the Third District. Numerous other charges have been made, and Gov. Humphrey today dictated an answer for publication, as follows:

If Maj. Hudson had been appointed United States Senator he would have been supporting me for Congress in the Third District. The personal fight the *Capital* is making is deplored by the friends of Kirkpatrick and myself. Maj. Hudson states that there was a bargain between Perkins and myself by which he was to have the appointment as United States Senator and I was to have Perkins' support for the Congressional nomination. At the time of Perkins' appointment I had taken but little interest in the Congressional fight. There was no agreement between Perkins and myself. Maj. Hudson, on the other hand, spent more than an hour with me, in which he gave me to understand that if he was made United States Senator, the *Capital* would be at my back, and dwelt at some length on the strength it would give me in future political contests.

Maj. Hudson stated tonight that he would answer the Governor's interview in his paper, but remarked briefly:

Some 2,000 years ago, along the coast of the sea of Galilee, it was thought good form when one cheek was smitten to turn the other. In the practical politics of the woolly West, however, things are differently conducted. When I am played for a sucker I propose to teach the man who does it that I propose to have a later inning.

WISCONSIN COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

State and Congressional Delegates Elected —President Harrison Indorsed.

WAUKESHA, Wis., April 25.—[Special.]—The Republican convention for Waukesha County was held here today to select delegates to the State convention May 5, and to the Fifth Congressional District convention to be held the same date at Milwaukee. Delegates to the State convention are T. W. Haight, M. S. Griswold, J. A. Lins, Dr. W. A. Jones, J. H. Green, C. W. Simonds, M. L. Davis, and W. T. Craig. Delegates to the Congressional convention are J. A. Rodgers, W. S. Dibble, S. B. Smith, John Bender, W. S. Gilbert, Edward Drummond, W. M. Reid, J. J. Gibbs, Edward Foster, H. M. Youmans, and M. L. Snyder.

JUNEAU, Wis., April 25.—The Republican convention for Dodge County elected the following delegates to the State convention: G. F. Wheeler, Eli Hawks, W. H. Lewis, Ernst Adelmeyer, Christian Reinhard, and John S. Rowell; and to the Congressional convention: E. C. McFetridge, W. J. Slight, Theo. Wedemeyer, J. H. Williams, S. R. Jones, James A. Gourlie, W. W. Cutler, Ed Sauerhering, F. E. Marsh, J. W. Ganes, and John Malone. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the administration of President Harrison, and a county campaign committee was appointed.

SHERMAN VICTORIOUS AT TOLEDO.

Ex-Gov. Foraker Defeated in One of His Stanchest Strongholds.

TOLEDO, O., April 25.—[Special.]—The struggle between the two divisions of Ohio Republicans, commonly known as "Sherman men" and "Foraker men," is as bitter as ever, as is evidenced by the convention to select delegates to the Ohio State Republican convention at Cleveland and to Minneapolis. Toledo has long been a noted fortress of the Foraker faction, but the Sherman men scored a victory today in the convention of the Ninth Congressional District to select delegates to Minneapolis. W. H. Tucker of Toledo and J. B. Wilson of Wood County were chosen. Both are Sherman men. William Miller of Ottawa County was named for Presidential Elector. He is a Foraker man, but his nomination was by unanimous vote. Some of the Sherman forces rather than through the strength of the Forakerites. The reasons for this Shermanite victory are twofold. First, that their forces were well organized under the leadership of the Federal officials of Toledo; second, since the withdrawal of Blaine the Foraker men have had no one to rally around as an anti-Harrison Presidential candidate. An attempt was made to push McKinley to the front, but he would not allow it.

FORAKER STANDS AN EVEN CHANCE.

He and McKinley to Be Delegates-at-Large—Wm. M. Hahn May Also Win.

CLEVELAND, O., April 25.—[Special.]—Although the Republican convention will not meet until Wednesday and the nominations will not be made until Thursday, the active workers have begun to arrive. It is now conceded that Gov. McKinley and ex-Gov. Foraker will be two of the delegates-at-large, and there will be a lively fight for the remaining two positions as delegates. It is announced tonight that M. A. Hanna, who is one of Senator Sherman's stanchest friends, has withdrawn as a candidate for delegate-at-large, and will throw his influence to William M. Hahn, who was Sherman's manager during the recent Senatorial contest. This move will no doubt insure Hahn's election and probably result in the selection of a Foraker man as the fourth delegate. Gov. Foraker feels that Gov. McKinley had no right to interfere in the Senatorial fight and Foraker's friends are up in arms. A number of the contests will turn on the Senatorial preferences of the candidates.

MARYLAND WILL BE FOR HARRISON.

Several Districts Won by the Administration at the Primaries.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 25.—[Special.]—The Republican primaries in this city were hotly contested by the administration and anti-administration wings of the party. The former carried the First and Third Legislative Districts. The Second District delegates will favor an uninstructed delegation. In the Fourth there is a split with the chances of the Harrison men getting control. In the First District, embracing the lower counties of the State, Harrison people will undoubtedly win. In the Second District the administration won by a good majority. In the Fifth, which takes in all of Southern Maryland, the Gary or anti-administration element comes out ahead. The Sixth District, composed of the western counties, goes for Wellington, the present United States Subtreasurer in this city, and against ex-Congressman McColas. The Congressional conventions will be held Wednesday and Thursday, and the State convention at Frederick May 1. A majority of the State delegation to Minneapolis will favor the President's nomination.

NOT TOYING WITH THE PRESIDENCY.

Judge Gresham Denies That He Has Tried to Be the People's Party Candidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25.—[Special.]—The People's party today sent T. E. Johnson to Chicago to interview Judge Gresham as to his willingness to become the party's candidate for President. The local organ, *Non-Conformist*, recently declared editorially for Gresham, but its constituency raised a howling protest and voted 100 to in favor of Weaver of Iowa against Gresham. Weaver and Polk are the party's choice for President and Vice-President in the opinion of the editor of *Nonconformist*, but he says Judge Gresham has written letters to individual members of the party bearing a favorable construction as to becoming a candidate at the convention July 4.

Judge Gresham was shown the foregoing dispatch last evening. He said emphatically:

"I have not seen Mr. Johnson, and have not written any such letters."

Senator Hiscock Will Be a Delegate.

NEW YORK, April 25.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt said today that the reports that the enemies of President Harrison were scheming to turn down Senator Hiscock and that the Senator would not be sent as a delegate-at-large to the National convention were incorrect. Mr. Hiscock will be one of the delegates, along with Messrs. Platt, Depew, and Miller.

Iosco County, Mich., for Cleveland.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., April 25.—[Special.]—The Democratic convention of Iosco County elected the following delegates to the State convention: M. M. Murphy, A. F. Zeiler, George Cosgrove, M. F. Gray, S. Vaughn, Fred Winter. It was requested that the delegates vote for delegates to the National convention who are favorable to Cleveland. Judge W. H. Simpson was indorsed as delegate-at-large for this district.

Foster Favors McKinley and Foraker.

FOSTORIA, O., April 25.—[Special.]—Secretary and Mrs. Foster returned to Washington tonight. In an interview Mr. Foster favors the election of Gov. McKinley and ex-Gov. Foraker as delegates to Minneapolis. Secretary Foster says he himself is not a candidate for delegate.

Harrison's Administration Approved.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25.—The Thirty-third District Republican Congressional convention, held at Tonawanda today, elected delegates to the National convention. Resolutions were adopted approving President Harrison and Secretary Blaine. The delegates were not instructed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever." For internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are of great service in subduing hoarseness. Sold only in boxes.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Delicious. 25c a bottle.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

LOUIS WAHL PASSES AWAY AFTER A LONG ILLNESS.

Devotion to His Business Hastened His Demise — Sketch of His Honorable Record in Public and Private Affairs—He Was Also Prominent in Charitable Work—Henry B. Bryant Dies—He Was the First Man to Apply the Plan of Business Education.

Louis Wahl, a pioneer of Chicago, died at his residence, No. 2,528 Indiana avenue, a short time after midnight yesterday morning. For two weeks his death has been expected. His illness had been prolonged, and after a second serious attack a few weeks ago Dr. Frankenthal regarded his death as certain, and notified the members of the family that Mr. Wahl had reached a stage from which recovery was hardly possible. Sunday night Mr. Wahl grew suddenly worse and asked that a consultation be held. Dr. Frank Johnson was sent for, but Mr. Wahl died half an hour before he arrived. The disease to which the old Chicagoan succumbed was principally lesion of the kidneys, followed by heart failure, the latter being the direct cause of death.

LOUIS WAHL.

Mr. Wahl first became aware of the trouble three years ago. At that time he attributed it to his nerves, but his physicians, seeing the danger, advised him to rest, and retire from business. Mr. Wahl did not follow their advice strictly, but he took a European trip, and on returning he spent much time traveling in the Western mining districts. He bought much valuable mining property, most of which he afterward sold. Several valuable and new silver and gold mines which he bought while traveling in the West, he leaves to his heirs.

His first serious attack occured last November. Traveling had not agreed with him. His health grew rapidly worse despite all that was done. He was affected by dizziness, and had great difficulty in breathing. A general weakness followed and he was compelled at last to take to his bed. He fought bravely to ward off the attack, and never gave up hope.

When Mr. Wahl was first taken down, it was thought he could not recover, but one day he commenced to recover, and rallied to such an extent that his physicians believed that his health might be restored. As soon as Mr. Wahl was able to go out, he had business interests. This brought on the second attack which ended in his death.

Mr. Wahl's Busy Career.

Louis Wahl was born at Grunstadt, in the Rhine Pfalz, Oct. 27, 1830. His father held the high office of head forester, having charge of preserving the game and caring for the immense forests of that region. The elder Wahl removed to America in 1845, taking up his abode in Milwaukee. In 1852 Louis felt an irresistible longing to go further west. He went to St. Joseph, Mo., the outfitting point for overland trains of emigrants bound for California. Young Wahl decided to make the trip, and embarked on a prairie schooner. He drove four yoke of oxen and was ninety-three days making the trip. He left the caravan at a mining camp in California called Hangtown. There he went to work on a claim, now and then taking a trip to San Francisco or Sacramento. He remained in California about a year and then returned to Milwaukee.

Three months after his arrival in Hangtown his brother Christian arrived in San Francisco and began to inquire for Louis. A former Milwaukee acquaintance told Christian that Louis had just sailed for Australia. Christian sailed for that country on the next ship. After looking in vain for his brother for several months Christian was duly picked up a paper published at a town 100 miles distant and found his own name in the list of advertised letters. He sent for the letter, which was from his brother, who had heard that Christian had gone to California in search of him. The two brothers returning to Milwaukee became engaged in the manufacture of glue with their father, the firm name being C. Wahl & Sons. A few years afterwards the business had become so prosperous that it was thought best to remove to Chicago, the father retiring. A large glue factory was established on the South Branch and operated by the Wahl Bros. The factory was destroyed by fire in 1885, and then the business was sold to P. D. Armour. The following year the two brothers went into the business of manufacturing glue, in which they still have a large capital invested.

Mr. Wahl has always been a public spirited citizen, although he has never been a candidate for an elective office. Sept. 15, 1871, he was appointed by Mayor Mason one of the Inspectors of the House of Correction, the others being John C. Haines and C. G. Hammond. In the following February the board reorganized this institution, appointing Charles E. Felton Superintendent. The most radical changes were introduced. Before that the prisoners had nothing to do, and their support was a heavy burden on taxpayers. Prison labor was introduced, and idleness became a thing of the past. The principal industry on which prisoners were employed was brick making. The success of the new system was such that no appropriation for the support of the institution was asked of the Council after 1875. Mr. Wahl is still one of the inspectors, having been reappointed by every successive administration, Republican or Democratic, since 1871.

Prominent in Relief Work.

From 1873 to March 31, 1876, Mr. Wahl was a member of the Board of Public Works, the other Commissioners being J. K. Thompson and Richmond Prindiville. Mr. Wahl was also one of the South Park Commissioners, serving two years, beginning in 1883. During the period succeeding the great fire he was an active member of the Special Relief committee of the Relief and Aid Society. He was also one of the directors of the first Opera Festival in April, 1885.

Mr. Wahl has always retained a liking for mining since his early California experience. He still has large mining interests in California, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, and Georgia. He was the owner of the Terrible mine in Leadville, which was sold to an English syndicate not long ago. Mr. Wahl has been a generous man like many who have been through an early experience in frontier mining. He spoke four languages fluently—English, German, Spanish, and French. Though born in Germany he loved his adopted country and was enthusiastically American in all his ideas and acts. On his return from his trip abroad last year he declared that Americans did not know how fortunate they were in having such a country to live in, declaring that he could not be content to live anywhere else himself.

Mr. Wahl leaves a small family and a large estate. He leaves three children, Misses Eva and Lillian Wahl, and Mrs. A. H. Horton. The only son died in infancy. Mr. Wahl was at one time a member of the Calumet and Union League clubs, but he resigned from them. His estate is large. The brothers sold their glue works to P. D. Armour & Co. for half a million dollars and they have nearly that much invested in their extensive brick plants. Mr. Wahl owned his handsome residence, much other real estate, and large mining interests in the West, besides personal property.

CHARLES H. REED LAID TO REST.

His Remains Interred in Greenmount Cemetery at Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 25.—[Special.]—During a fierce northeast storm this afternoon a dozen people gathered about a grave in Greenmount Cemetery and saw the remains of Charles H. Reed consigned to their last resting-place. The Rev. Charles H. Fulton of Immanuel Baptist Church, who for the last three or four years had been one of the eccentric lawyer's closest friends, conducted the burial services. The casket was covered with flowers. During the five years he had lived in Baltimore Reed made but few acquaintances. He frequently attended court, particularly during the murder trials, but seemed to manifest no interest in the proceedings. He seldom spoke to any one outside the members of his own family. Efforts on the part of the residents of the neighborhood to get him to chat with them were without avail. Dr. P. C. Williams, who attended him during his last illness, said today that his death was due to progressive paralysis. The doctor said that Mr. Reed had been more or less of an invalid for the last two years. The disease was of a nature that made home confinement at times a necessity. Mr. Reed suffered from frequent attacks of melancholia, which more or less diseased the brain. Of his private affairs he was exceedingly reticent, and never referred to any of the incidents that brought him into prominence during the Guiteau trial.

[Charles H. Reed was born at Strykensville, Wyoming County, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1834. Until he was 18 years old he lived on his father's farm, attending country schools during the winter months. His advancement in his school was so rapid as to attract the attention of his teachers, who aided him in every way they could. His taste for study led to his being sent to an academy at Springfield, N. Y., at the age of 18 years, and subsequently for two years to the Hopkins grammar school at New Haven, Conn. It was during the latter period that he first expressed a desire to take up the study of law.

When 23 years old young Reed entered the law office of Johnson Parsons at Lancaster, N. Y. After a trip through the South he traveled West, resuming his law studies in the law office of John H. Howe at Kewanee, Ill. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1858, and a short time later he was taken into partnership by Mr. Howe. Later he was a partner of Joseph Knox at Rock Island, Ill.

In 1860 Mr. Reed and his partner, Joseph Knox, removed to Chicago, where the law firm of Knox, Eustace & Reed was formed. Mr. Knox was elected State's-Attorney after his removal to Chicago, and from 1862 to 1864 Mr. Reed was his assistant. When Mr. Knox's term of office had expired Mr. Reed was elected to fill the vacancy, and he was twice reelected, in 1868 and 1872. He gained an enviable reputation through his fearless prosecution of criminal offenders during his first two terms at least. The third term injured him in reputation, as he appeared to have been won over to the side of the persons who had long feared him. When his term of office expired he resumed the practice of law, and for some time his practice was a growing one. He was employed to defend members of the whisky ring and was sent by them to Washington to lobby in their interests. There was a falling off in his practice dating from that time, and dissensions and disputes arose in regard to the fees and he claimed to have been unfairly treated. In 1879 he was a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, but was defeated.

The first serious trouble in which he was implicated was in 1880, when he was arrested and sent to jail on a charge of malfeasance in handling the estate of S. Addison Irving. He was charged by the heirs with having failed to report and account for $20,000 in collections. A partial settlement was made by way of compromise and he was released. He went to New York after his release and opened a law office, where for a while he prospered. When Guiteau was put on trial for the assassination of President Garfield Mr. Reed became associated with Lawyer Scoville in his defense. Congress allowed him $3,000 for his services in this case. Miss Daniels, daughter of a Baltimore brewer, who was an almost daily attendant at the Guiteau trial, fell in love with Mr. Reed, and their marriage followed shortly afterwards.

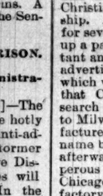
At the close of the famous trial Reed returned to New York and to the practice of the law, but misfortune followed him, and he became complicated with a paper house, which charged him with a failure to make returns on collections. His fall was rapid from that time. He became despondent and moody, and took a hard drinker. His practice was lost and he became a mental and physical wreck. From New York Reed went to Baltimore, where he resided until his death. He was often seen on the streets of Baltimore looking as the pictures always appear, with all around him and a collie dog as his only companion.

Everybody knew Charley Reed as a good fellow of keen wit during his career in Chicago, and he was respected, too, as a man without stain and without price until he formed affiliations altogether new to him during the latter part of his service in the State's-Attorney's office. He associated more or less with the gambling element, became a confirmed seeker for office, and generally drifted to the bad until his trouble arose with the Irving heirs. Until he formed these associations, he had no bad habits of noticeable character. He liked a fast horse and drove one of his own, but greater vices were not among his known characteristics until the rapid fall from grace which eventually caused him to sink completely. He was particularly unfortunate in his domestic affairs. His first wife was Mrs. Nellie Cliff, whom he married near his old home in New York. His next wife, Eliza Beardsley, was the mother of his three children. She secured a divorce and was afterwards married to Prof. E. S. Bastin. His third marriage was with Miss Daniels. The story of Reed's life since the day she became his wife would not indicate that happiness had been found in this last matrimonial venture.]

HENRY BEADMAN BRYANT IS DEAD.

A Stroke of Paralysis Carries Off the Business Educator.

Henry Beadman Bryant of the Bryant and Stratton Business College died yesterday at 1 a. m. at his residence, No. 2231 Michigan avenue. For years he had been in excellent health and the stroke of paralysis which came Friday morning was a great surprise.



HENRY B. BRYANT.

Mr. Bryant was the pioneer of the business college idea of education, and in the forty years which he had devoted to this work he amassed a fortune of $750,000 and earned a world-wide reputation as an educator in business branches and an author of text books on business forms.

The funeral will be held at 11 o'clock Wednesday from the residence, No. 2231 Michigan avenue.

Mr. Bryant is survived by three children—H. Willis Bryant, who will manage the Chicago school, Dwight S. Bryant of Chicago, and Mrs. Mary Guernsey of Wyoming.

Funeral of William Wayman.

William Wayman was buried yesterday afternoon at Rosehill. Funeral services were held at his residence, No. 445 Racine avenue, the Rev. R. D. Scott of the Belden Avenue Presbyterian Church officiating. The casket was covered with flowers. A pillow of roses and calla lilies to "Father" was the tribute of the six children, James B., William O., John S., and Charles A. G. Wayman, Mrs. L. M. McKenzie, and Mrs. C. R. Coulman of Richmond, Ill. The pallbearers were Thomas Stagg, J. A. Lonnax, W. H. Adams, E. F. De Walsh, Edgar Saunders, and P. Friested.

R. M. Johnson, Rockport, Ind.

ROCKPORT, Ind., April 25.—[Special.]—R. M. Johnson, Prosecuting Attorney of the Second Judicial District of Indiana, died at the Veranda Hotel here this morning. He came here last Monday to attend court and was taken sick immediately after his arrival. His remains were taken to New Albany, this State, for interment.

Clifford P. McCalla, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 25.—A cablegram announces the sudden death in Egypt of Clifford P. McCalla, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania. Feb. 6 he left this city with a party to make a tour of Europe and the Holy Land, and was expected to return in June.

J. B. McElwaine, Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25.—[Special.]—J. B. McElwaine, President of the McElwaine-Richards company of this city, died this morning of pneumonia. He was a pioneer in the gas and oil well drilling.

Miss Helen Parsons.

NEW YORK, April 25.—[Special.]—Miss Helen Parsons, the daughter of John E. Parsons, the lawyer, died today of typhoid fever.

MUST STOP THE SALE OF LIQUOR.

Gen. Miles Sits Down on Privates Selling Drinks Near Fort Sheridan.

Gen. Miles has determined to break up the practice at Fort Sheridan of selling liquor outside the post grounds. Yesterday Private John Dopman of Company G was dismissed from his company and transferred to Fort McKinney, Mont. Dopman was convicted by the local authorities near Fort Sheridan of selling liquor. He is the third man who has been dismissed in the last thirty days for the same offense. It is said that there are three other privates who are likely to receive attention. Their cases are now being reviewed by the military authorities at Washington and by Gen. Miles.

The Residents' League, the body opposing liquor-selling along the Northwestern road between Chicago and Waukegan, made a field day of last Sunday. The league's attorney, D. W. Wood, held a conference with Col. Crofton, commandant at Fort Sheridan. The Colonel said he had been in correspondence with the War Department regarding the matter, and officers or privates who were found handling liquor would be transferred, as he wanted the people to feel that the army was not a disturbing but a law-abiding element, and that he would cooperate with citizens for a suppression of the traffic.

Headache, neuralgia, spasms, sleeplessness cured Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free bottle. Drug gists

PAYS THE ROYALTY.

THE BISCUIT TRUST RECOGNIZES KANE'S CANDY PATENT.

Judge Blodgett Issues an Injunction Perpetually Restraining the Trust from Making Stick Candy by the Vacuum Process Without a License—Candy Factories in All Parts of the Country Are Affected—How All of Kane's Claims Have Been Ignored—Court Notes.

A decision of vast importance to candy manufacturers throughout the United States was rendered by Judge Blodgett yesterday. The court sustained the Moffat patent for making stick candy by the vacuum process and issued a perpetual injunction restraining the American Biscuit and Manufacturing company, an Illinois corporation, from using the process without license. After the decision the defendant gracefully surrendered and will take out a license. The American Biscuit and Manufacturing company is a concern which owns or controls thirty-five big establishments in a dozen Western States, and it is one of the biggest trusts in the country. When the company was organized it declined to recognize the patent, which is owned by Thomas Kane of this city, and it used the process without paying a license. The process is in use by large candy manufacturers in every State, and many of them when they learned of the action of the Biscuit company declined to pay their royalties to Mr. Kane. He then sued the big Biscuit company for infringement of patent, and secured the decree yesterday. After the decision the concerns which had been holding off to await the result of the suit came in and paid up their licenses. The fight had been a bitter one and thousands of dollars were expended on both sides.

Wants $50,000 Damages.

F. B. Van Deusen, at present the proprietor of the Alhambra Hotel on State street, yesterday filed a suit in the Superior Court for $50,000 damages against Duniap, Perry H., and Emma Smith, the owners of the property. Van Deusen says he leased the hotel last November for five years, but that at the beginning of winter 200 of his guests left on account of the defective heating apparatus. Van Deusen claims that the condition of the building was misrepresented to him before he took the lease.

Court Notes.

Hiram A. Smith was yesterday awarded $1,250 damages by a jury in Judge Tuthill's court in his suit against the city and others for $5,000 damages to his property by the construction of a causeway on Ashland avenue, near Carroll. The Chicago and Northwestern, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburg, Chicago and St. Louis railways were made parties defendant to the suit.

In Judge Anthony's court yesterday Leon Silverstein, Jacob Schaefer, and Richard Rooke got $10.000 damages for not fulfilling the stipulations of a lease. Silverstein claimed that he was ejected from No. 230 South Clark street by the defendants May 1, 1891, and that at the time he held a lease on the property for two years more than had expired. Schaefer, one of the defendants mentioned, is the billiard-player. The jury will return a sealed verdict in the case this morning.

Several months ago the American Safety and Deposit Bank of New York City recovered a judgment of $2,117 against Charles B. Attwood, who is now the chief draughtsman of the World's Columbian Exposition. A few days later afterwards garnishment proceedings were commenced by the bank against the Columbian Exposition on the claim that the Exposition had money in its possession belonging to Attwood. Yesterday Judge Clifford entered a conditional judgment for the original amount claimed by the bank.

Arnold Elsterman filed an affidavit in the Circuit Court yesterday for the arrest of William F. Wernse, against whom he recovered judgment for $975 April 6 last. The Sheriff returned an execution unsatisfied. Charges are made that Wernse has absconded to parts unknown to the sheriff; that he is or was doing business at No. 88 La Salle street under the name of William F. Wernse & Co.; that he is the President and Treasurer of the Guarantee Loan and Mortgage company, having offices at St. Louis, New York, London, and Paris; that he owns or controls all of the stock in said company; and that he controls the management of the Bankers' Publishing company, and that he is the sole party in interest. Upon this showing Judge Tuthill issued an execution against the body of defendant.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,392—Isaac C. Walker vs. City of Chicago. Bill to enjoin infringement of patent for electro-magnetic tripping and recording machines. Robert H. Parkinson, solr.

22,393—The American Decorating Machine Co. of West Virginia vs. The National Machine Works et al. Bill to enjoin infringement of patent for machines for forming ornamental designs on wood. Poole & Brown, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

139,529—Julia Adelson vs. Meyer Goldberg. Attch., $285. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

139,530—Kelley Brewing Co. vs. Daniel Scully. Cont. judgt., $642.67. F. McHugh, atty.

139,531—Frederick V. Van Dusen vs. Dunlap Smith et al. Asst., $50,000. William B. Walis, atty.

139,532—Bernard Ryan vs. Charlotte Ryan. Bill for divorce. Jos. A. Tourtellotte, solr.

139,533—Daniel Scully, use Keeley Brewing Co. vs. Phenix Ass'n Co. Garnishment, $642.48. F. McHugh, atty.

139,534—John Hofman vs. John Berner. Conf. judgt., $8,000. Sullivan & Runyan, attys.

139,535—D. F. Crilly vs. Dyer Light and Power Co. Appeal.

139,536—George Fidding vs Le Roy Payne. Appeal.

139,537—Harry S. McCartney vs. Horace M. Elliott. Bill to establish title. F. C. Caldwell, solr.

139,538—Chicago Rubber Works vs. Manitowoc Mfg. Co. Attch., $203.94. Smith, Holmes & Moulton, attys.

139,539—Earl M. Oglesby vs. Margaret J. Trait et al. Bill to remove cloud. Runyan & Runyan, solrs.

139,540—World's Fair Bank vs. Charles A. Marx. Asst., $500. Knight & Brown, attys.

139,541—Emma Richters vs. Henry Richters. Bill for divorce. Wm. A. Knight, solr.

139,542—Martha J. Eldridge vs. Frank M. Eldridge. Bill for divorce. George E. Hennessey, solr.

139,543—Charles H. Harbert vs. J. F. Thompson. Asst., $1,000. H. H. C. Miller, atty.

139,544—Cornelius Cohan by next friend vs. City of Chicago. Asst., $500. Patrick L. McArdle, atty.

139,545—Amelia O'Brien vs. Henry O'Brien. Bill for divorce. Wm. Hoffman, solr.

Withheld case—139,524—Thomas J. Prendergast vs. James J. Meath and A. H. Fitch. Asst., $10,000. Marston & Coffey, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

102,659—Cook Well Co. vs. Am. Filter Co. Asst., $1,500. C. S. Deneen, atty.

102,660—Rensselaer Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Filter Co. Asst., $400. Same atty.

102,661—Patrick Austin vs. John and Ellen Purtill. Case, $7,700. Crawford Elliott, atty.

102,662—U. S. Brewing Co. of Chi. vs. Leon Moszczynski. Asst., $500. Winston & Meagher and Heap & Whitfield, attys.

102,663—Stanley Waterloo vs. Chicago *Daily Press*. Appeal.

102,664—Louis B. Hogue et al. vs. John F. Thompson. Appeal.

102,665—Henry Eschmeyer vs. Geo. M. Murry. Appeal.

102,666—Frederick Sanderson vs. Wm. Skakel and Mark H. Maher. Case, $50,000. W. A. Phelps, atty.

102,667—Charles Hahne vs. Edwin H. Carpenter. Appeal

102,668—Adolf Helle, trustee vs. Emilie Hernowski et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,400. J. A. Hopkins, solr.

102,669—Bill. Suppressed.

102,670—Marie Janousek vs. Barbara and Vaclav Stepan. Conf. of judgt., $293.75. Fanning & Herdlicka, attys.

102,671—Bill. Suppressed.

102,672—The Home B. and L. Assn. vs. George and Helga Thompson. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $1,200. Walter M. Howland, solr.

102,673—Hexter Bros. vs. Fred Landau et al. Repln., $114.25. Ayan, Weinschenk & Hirschl, attys.

102,674—Frieda Denkelberg vs. Eunice H. Short et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $500. Louis M. Grant, solr.

102,675—William J. Boland vs. Union Brick Co. Appl.

102,677—Joseph Downey vs. Noel Bresseau et al. Bill to cancel chattel mortgage. J. J. K. O'Kennedy, solr.

102,678—The Kehm, Fretsch & Wilson Co. vs. S. H. Clement. Ass., $1,000. Knight & Brown, attys.

102,679—Trustees of the Fleidhouse & Dutcher Mfg. Co. vs. John Keeney. Asst., $500. Same attys.

102,680—Northwestern Brewing Co. vs. Louis Busch. Asst., $500. Knight & Brown, attys.

102,681—J. C. Deneu vs. Mercantile Book Co. et al. Cred.'s bill. $544. Knight & Brown, solrs.

102,682—George Kreton, use Vincent Dianby, vs. Vaclav Banek. Attch., $678.60. Charles F. Pavlicek, atty.

102,683—Isaac G. Lombard, et al., extrs. and trustees of the estate of Henry Wilbeck, decd., vs. M. F. Lovett and George Weizel. Bill for inj. F. L. Salisbury, solr.

102,684—Henry Katz & Co. vs. Sheriff Gilbert. Repln., $421.50. Flower, Smith & Musgrove, attys.

102,685—Fred Adee, David T. Jack. Asst., $600. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

102,686—David Nast, use John Harlow, vs. John Gill. Dept., $442.30; dam., $500. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

102,687—Michael Schweisthal, use John W. Lanehart, assg., vs. W. R. Vaughan. Conf. of judgt., $225. J. S. Huey, atty.

102,688—Same vs. Nicholas L. Hansen. Same, $845. Same attys.

102,689—Same vs. F. H. Button and S. B. Fleming. Same, $477. Same attys.

102,690—Same vs. Frank Bakeman. Same, $148. Same attys.

102,691—F. Loughi et al. vs. Carlo de Luca. Appeal.

102,692—Alice Francisco, admr., vs. Henry Mason. Appeal from Probate Court.

102,693—Eli M.

MAY PLAY ON SUNDAY.

CHICAGO LEAGUE CLUB SHAPING TO HAVE SUCH GAMES HERE.

Chicago Defeated in a Long and Cold Fight of Twelve Innings at the Forest City—Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Washington, Brooklyn, and Boston Won the Other League Games—Milwaukee Still Undefeated in the Western Group—Cornell Wins. Yale Is Beaten—General News.

National League.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent
Boston	9	7	2	.875
Pittsburg	9	7	2	.777
Louisville	8	6	2	.750
Brooklyn	8	6	2	.750
Cincinnati	12	7	5	.583
New York	7	4	3	.571
Cleveland	7	4	3	.571
Washington	6	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	8	2	6	.250
Chicago	9	2	7	.222
St. Louis	9	1	8	.111
Baltimore	9	1	8	.111

Scheduled Games Today.

Tuesday's games are scheduled as follows: Chicago at Cleveland, St. Louis at Cincinnati, Louisville at Pittsburg, Baltimore at Brooklyn, Boston at New York, and Philadelphia at Washington.

SUNDAY CHICAGO LEAGUE GAMES.

The Club Shaping Itself to Play on Polk and Lincoln Grounds.

CLEVELAND, O., April 25.—[Special.]—It need surprise no one if the Chicago ball club is found playing Sunday ball on the grounds at Polk and Lincoln streets before the present season is over. There was a time, not many moons since, when the mere suggestion of Sunday ball-playing to the Chicago club would draw down the most vigorous veto from that branch of the National League. So finely drawn was the point that during the winter, when the players were under no contract, they were not allowed to play Sunday ball under the name of the Chicago club.

When Henry Lucas was waging a bitter war with Von der Ahe at St. Louis he moved heaven and earth to obtain permission to play Sunday games, but the league entered refusal after consultation, and Lucas lost a fortune in the business. The Chicago club was one of the firmest in refusing the request, but all that has changed now. The placing of an American Association club in Chicago last fall frightened the league club in no small degree and its managers recognize that while it remains on record as refusing to play Sunday ball it leaves a promising field for some one to cover should there be another baseball uprising. It is to remove this temptation principally that the club contemplates playing Sunday games. Anson, speaking of the matter today, said:

While I am not in favor of playing Sunday ball myself—not from any religious scruples, but because I think Sunday ball will be played at the expense of the week-day games—still, if there is a demand for Sunday games by the working classes I would be willing to go over to the West Side and play them, with 25 cents admission.

These words of the old man are significant. The club could not play Sunday games on the South Side grounds, as the lease made by the Players' League club with the Wentworth estate, and assumed by the league club at the disruption of the brotherhood, expressly provides that no Sunday amusements shall be held on the grounds, but the club owns the grounds at Polk and Lincoln streets, and there are no restrictions on them. The City League leases them, and the terms of the lease are significant too, inasmuch as the City League must vacate on a week's notice, with a qualifying clause providing for reimbursement to the amateurs for improvements put into the grounds.

It is an open secret, too, that President Hart does not look unkindly on the scheme to play Sunday games. His early baseball education was in leagues where a word against Sunday ball playing was regarded as heresy. The heaviest stockholder in the club, a prominent newspaper man, has always been a determined opponent of playing on the Sabbath, but if his objections can be overruled it is almost a certainty that the club will play Sunday ball.

Frank de Haas Robison, President of the Cleveland club, told your correspondent absolutely today that the Cleveland club would play Sunday ball away from home, and Pittsburg is also figuring on such a scheme.

The league rule requiring the clubs to dress at the grounds is already a dead letter. The rooms given the Chicagos at Louisville and Cincinnati would not have made good pigpens, and the Chicagos as a result refused to obey the rule any longer and dressed at the hotel today, driving to the grounds in uniform.

WON BY CY YOUNG'S SCRATCH HIT.

Uncle Anson's Heart Loaded Down with a Twelve-Inning Defeat.

CLEVELAND, O., April 25.—[Special.]—Some 1,200 shivering individuals in the Cleveland grounds this afternoon for two hours and a half with their teeth chattering like shaken dice.

Each crank present had wrapped himself all around the game being played between the Spiders and Uncle Adrian's Colts.

The twelfth inning had been reached and the game had furnished as much excitement as the arrival of a new baby at a mining camp. The contest, however, was destined to reach an early close and another defeat to crowd on Uncle and bring more gray hairs to his scalp.

There was the usual row when Jimmy McAleer hobbled to the plate. Whether the ghosts of a two and three-bagger made during the game by Jimmy came to haunt Bill Hutchison at that moment or not is not known, but certain it is that it would have taken a good sized bean pole to have reached any one of the four balls sent up for Jimmy's consideration. The Cleveland fielder walked to first base. Virtue was next up. He swatted the ball with an earnestness worthy of a better cause and it traveled out into the waste ground back of second. "Hump, Jimmy, hump," yelled Tebeau from the lines, and you should have seen the tall fielder obey orders. His motor power is a study anyhow. His legs seem to date from his shoulder blades down, and when he throws his head down between them and goes spinning along he fairly eats space up. On he skimmed to second, never deigned to stop there and went traveling on to third with the ball in hot pursuit. Virtue had crossed first and was bringing up at second when Jimmy went sliding into third. Tebeau here took Zimmer out of the game and tried Doyle for his hitting. The latter's effort was a sharp crack down to Dahlen, who dived down, came up with the ball, and cut the flying McAleer's life short at the plate.

Doyle stole second and with him and Virtue on the bases all depended on Cy Young. There is a heap of Cy, in fact, more than can be used conveniently by himself or his club. Cy was a rail-splitter down in Stark County before his pitching ability was discovered and had a few inches more gone into his carcass the profession would have been robbed of one of its brightest ornaments by some energetic dime-museum manager. Cy has never been rated as a ball batter. In fact there is so much space between Cy's shoulder and his knee that his bat has a deal of time to roam around in when reaching for the ball. The result is that the ball is usually safe from harm when Cy is reaching for it. But then accidents will happen. With two strikes on him the rail-splitter made a vicious lunge at the ball, got it, and the game as a contest was over. Two runs scored, and when Cy followed across the plate on a hit by Burkett the crowd cut up antics and showed all the feverish enthusiasm of a flock of negro Baptists going to baptism. The Colts made a feeble rally in their hif, but failed to score, and went sneaking away during the gathering gloom back to the hotel to dream of sweet victory tomorrow.

Poor old Uncle. There are great rifts in his heart of hearts. It is cracked and broken in a dozen places. As he sat in moody silence in his room tonight his musings took the petulant tone, "Last season," he said, "I never knew what it was to lose an extra-inning game. Things were coming my way then, but now I shudder when I look back. Dame Fortune must have deserted me. I'm up against it."

In the first inning today the bases were full when Anson came to the bat and nobody was out. He hammered away at the ball, but got only a small piece of it, landed it in Young's hands, and a double play was the result. The inning ended with a blank for Chicago. The next time Uncle came up his eight assistants were on the bench, and he smashed the ball out into left. He will tell you that this is being "up against it."

Hutchison pitched for the Chicagos and was fairly effective, but marred his work by giving many bases on balls at critical times. The Chicagos could do nothing with Young. That is not a new sensation to them, as they have never been able to do anything with anybody lately. The game had reached the fourth inning before a run was made. Uncle started things going with a nice single into left; Dungan bunted to Young, who wheeled and threw to second to force Anson. Uncle went crashing into McKean, who was covering the bag, sending him spinning, like a Japanese top. The ball rolled out into center and Uncle lumbered on to third. Canavan hit down to Virtue, who threw to the plate, but the old man slid across in safety. Cooney's bunt advanced Dungan and Canavan, and on Zimmer's wild throw to catch the latter napping Dungan scored.

Hutchison allowed Cleveland to even matters up in the fifth by erratic work. He opened by sending McKean to base on balls, a move which fatality generally follows. Tebeau bunted off towards first base and Hutchison, recovering the ball, hit the batsman with it. The result was that both runners were safe. McAleer hit to Hutchinson forcing McKean at third, but sent Virtue to first on balls, filling the bases. Zimmer struck out, but Young rapped out a single and Tebeau and McAleer crossed the plate.

In the sixth, with one out, McKean hit sharply into left and went all the way to second on Wilmot's fumble. Tebeau lifted a fly into left that fell at Wilmot's feet, the sun blinding the fielder. McKean reached third and scored on McAleer's hit to left.

Chicago just as promptly evened matters up. Ryan was given a base on balls and advanced to second on Anson's sacrifice. Dungan hit safe to left, and on McAleer's fumble Ryan crossed the plate. No more runs were made until the fatal twelfth. The score:

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB
Childs, 2b	5	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	1
Burkett, l. f	7	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
O'Connor, r. f	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
McKean, ss	5	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1
Tebeau, 3b	6	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	1
McAleer, c. f	5	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	1
Virtue, 1b	5	1	1	12	0	0	0	1	0
Zimmer, c	5	0	0	7	4	1	0	2	0
Young, p	5	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	1
Doyle, c	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	48	6	12	*35	20	4	2	6	8

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB
Wilmot, l. f	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2
Dahlen, 3b	5	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Ryan, c. f	3	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	1
Anson, 1b	5	1	2	15	0	0	1	0	1
Dungan, r. f	5	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Canavan, 2b	5	0	0	4	6	0	0	2	0
Cooney, s. s	5	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
Hutchison, p	5	0	1	1	5	1	0	0	0
Kittridge, c	5	0	2	9	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	43	3	9	36	20	2	3	8	3

*Ryan out for interfering with fielder.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3—6
Base hits	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	2	3—12
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3
Base hits	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1—8

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Tebeau, Anson. Sacrifice hits—Ryan, Anson. Stolen bases—Childs, Burkett, Tebeau, Virtue, Zimmer, Young, Dahlen, Ryan, Anson, Dungan, Canavan, Cooney, Hutchison, Kittridge. Double plays—Childs, Tebeau and Virtue; Dahlen, Canavan and Anson. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 13; Chicago, 8. Passed balls—Zimmer, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Childs. Wild pitch—Hutchison. Time of game—2:55. Umpire—Sheridan.

Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 3.

CINCINNATI, O., April 25.—Cincinnati won today's game by hard and timely hitting, assisted by an error of Glasscock. St. Louis twice filled the bases without being able to score. Weather fair. Attendance 3,000. The score:

Cincinnati.	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	B	P	A	E
McPhee, 2b	2	6	1	1	Pinkney, 3b	1	2	1	0
Latham, 3b	2	1	2	1	Carroll, lf	2	6	0	0
Corkhill, rf	1	2	0	0	Werden, 1b	1	9	0	0
Holliday, c. f	0	2	0	0	Glasscock, ss	1	0	3	2
O'Neill, l. f	1	0	0	0	Brodie, cf	1	4	0	0
Comiskey, 1b	1	9	2	0	Caruthers, p	0	1	0	0
Smith, ss	2	2	4	0	Crooks, r. f	1	0	0	0
Murphy, c	1	5	3	0	Stricker, 2b	0	1	4	0
Chamb'l'n, p	0	1	0	0	Bird, c	0	1	0	0
Totals	10	27	12	2	Totals	9	27	12	2

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	2	0	0—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hit—McPhee. Three-base hit—McPhee. Home runs—Smith, Bird. Stolen bases—Latham 2, Holliday. First on balls—By Chamberlain, 6; by Caruthers, 2. Hit by pitched ball—O'Neill, Latham. Struck out—By Chamberlain, 5; by Caruthers, 2. Wild pitch—Caruthers. Time—2:10. Umpire—Emslie.

Pittsburg, 9; Louisville, 2.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 25.—Opportune and hard hitting won the game for the Pittsburgs today. Elmer Smith hit safely four times, knocking out two triples and two singles. Attendance, 3,900. The score:

Pittsburg.	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	B	P	A	E
Miller, cf	0	4	1	0	Brown, cf	0	4	1	0
Bierba'r, 2b	2	0	6	1	Pfeffer, 2b	2	4	3	3
Smith, lf	4	3	0	1	Seery, r. f	0	2	0	1
Farrell, 3b	2	1	2	0	Shaffer, c. f	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	7	0	1	Jennings, s. s	0	6	0	3
Shugart, ss	0	2	1	2	Taylor, 1b	0	4	0	0
Corkhill, r. f	1	1	0	0	Cook, 3b	0	0	4	0
Mack, c	1	2	0	1	Weaver, c	1	3	1	0
Galvin, p	0	0	1	0	Meekin, p	0	1	4	0
Totals	10	27	8	6	Totals	5	27	10	4

Pittsburg	0	2	3	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	—9
Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Corkhill, Pfeffer. Three-base hits—Bierbauer, Smith (3). Sacrifice hits—Kuehne. Stolen base—Beckley. Double plays—Browning-Pfeffer-Taylor, Browning-Brown-Taylor. First on balls—Miller, Bierbauer (2), Beckley, Galvin. Struck out—Smith, Farrell, Corkhill, Seery, Meekin. Passed ball—Mack. Time—1:45. Umpire—Lynch.

Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—Pitcher Killen was too much for Philadelphia in today's game and Washington won with comparative ease. The weather was cold, but the attendance was 3,125. The score:

Washington.	B	P	A	E	Philadel'a.	B	P	A	E
Hoy, c. f	1	4	0	0	Hamilton, l. f	0	1	0	1
D. Rich'n, 2b	0	3	3	0	Cross, 2b	0	1	0	1
Larkin, 1b	0	8	3	0	Mulvey, 3b	0	2	2	1
H. Rich'n, l. f	1	4	0	0	Connor, 1b	0	9	0	0
Milligan, c. f	1	2	2	0	Thom's'n, r. f	0	0	0	0
Duffee, r. f	0	1	0	0	Reilly, c	1	6	0	0
Dowd, 3b	1	3	2	1	Allen, ss	1	3	3	1
Killen, p	0	0	0	0	Clements, p	0	0	3	0
Hadford, ss	1	1	1	2	Weyhing, c	0	1	3	2
Totals	7	27	10	4	Totals	3	27	13	5

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned run—Washington, 1. Two-base hit—Hoy. Stolen bases—D. Richardson, Duffee, Hadford, Cross, Mulvey. Double play—Mulvey-Cross-Reilly. First on balls—By Killen, 5; Weyhing, 3. Struck out—By Killen, 1; by Weyhing, 3. Time—2. Umpire—Kurst.

Brooklyn, 13; Baltimore, 0.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Brooklyn and Baltimore teams played a one-sided game at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, today, the Bridegrooms winning as they pleased. Attendance, 1,415. The weather was very cold. The score:

Brooklyn.	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	B	P	A	E
Collins, l. f	0	3	0	0	Welch, cf	1	3	0	0
Ward, 2b	4	3	2	0	V'n Haltr'n, r	0	0	1	0
Joyce, 3b	4	1	3	1	Shoch, ss	0	2	5	1
Brouthers, 1b	1	9	0	0	Wood, lf	0	2	0	0
Burns, r. f	3	1	0	0	Whistler, 1b	1	10	1	1
Griffin, c. f	2	1	1	0	Pickett, 2b	0	2	3	0
Corcoran, ss	0	1	3	0	Shindle, 3b	0	1	2	1
Daly, c	4	6	1	0	Gunson, c	1	5	0	1
Hart, p	1	1	1	0	Buffinton, p	1	1	0	0
					Cobb, r. f	0	0	0	1
Totals	16	27	11	0	Totals	4	27	16	5

Brooklyn	1	1	3	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	—13
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Burns, Griffin, Daly. Home run—Griffin. Stolen bases—Griffin, Welch (2), Whistler, Gunson. Double plays—Schoch-Whistler, Corcoran-Ward, Brouthers. First base on balls—By Buffinton, Collins (2), Brouthers (2), Griffin, Daly, Hart, Welch (2), Van Haltren, Shoch. First on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Struck out—By Buffinton, Collins, Burns; by Hart, Van Haltren, Schoch, Whistler, Buffinton. Passed ball—Gunson. Wild pitches—Buffinton, 3. Time—2:00. Umpire—Gaffney.

Boston, 4; New York, 3.

NEW YORK, April 25.—It was cold and bleak at the Polo grounds today, yet 2,000 people turned out to witness the first game between the New York and Boston teams. The Giants got tired in the latter part of the game and Boston scratched out a victory. The score:

Boston.	B	P	A	E	New York.	B	P	A	E
Long, ss	0	3	0	1	Gore, cf	0	3	0	0
Duffy, cf	0	1	1	0	Ewing, 1b	1	10	2	0
Lowe, lf	1	6	0	0	Tiernan, rf	2	2	0	0
McCarthy, rf	0	1	0	0	O'Rourke, lf	0	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	1	0	0	2	Lyons, 3b	1	1	0	0
Kelly, 1b	0	8	0	1	Bassett, 2b	0	6	5	0
Quinn, 2b	0	2	2	0	Boyle, c	0	4	1	0
Tucker, 2b	0	2	1	0	Rusie, p	1	1	4	1
Nichols, p	0	1	2	0	Fuller, ss	0	2	2	1
Totals	4	27	6	4	Totals	5	27	16	3

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned run—New York. Two-base hits—Tucker, 2. Three-base hit—Ewing. Bases on balls—Off Rusie, 4; off Nichols, 2. Stolen bases—Nash, Tiernan, Lyons. Double play—Duffy-Kelly. Struck out—By Rusie, 1; by Nichols, 5. Passed ball—Kelly. Wild pitches—Rusie, 1; Nichols, 1. First by errors—Boston, 1; New York, 3. Time, 1:45. Umpire—Mahoney.

MILWAUKEE IS STILL UNBEATEN.

Brewers Won from Columbus on the End—Yesterday's Games.

COLUMBUS, O., April 25.—[Special.]—The official standing of clubs in the Western League, including today's games, is:

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Milwaukee	5	5	0	1.000
Kansas City	6	4	2	.666
Toledo	4	2	2	.500
St. Paul	4	2	2	.500
Omaha	4	2	2	.500
Columbus	4	1	3	.250
Minneapolis	4	1	3	.000
Indianapolis	4	1	3	.000

The games scheduled for tomorrow are: Columbus at Omaha, Toledo at Kansas City, Milwaukee at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Indianapolis at Minneapolis.

J. A. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Milwaukee, 10; Minneapolis, 9.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 25.—Minneapolis had in an amateur, and he lost his head in the eighth inning, and the Milwaukees batted out the game when the locals had it won. The weather was freezing. Attendance 500. The score:

Minneapolis	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	—9	
Milwaukee	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	—10

Hits—Minneapolis, 10; Milwaukee, 9. Errors—Minneapolis, 3; Milwaukee, 2. Batteries—Corbett and Mineyan for Minneapolis; Burrell and Kreig for Milwaukee. Runs earned—Minneapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 5. Two base hits—Munyan, Hamburg. Home runs—Katz, Dixon, McGarr, Earl, Kreig, Burrell. Stolen bases—Munyan, Shinnick, McGarr. Double plays—Graham-Shinnick-Dixon. Bases on balls—By Corbett, 8; by Burrell, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Lake. Struck out—By Corbett, 5; by Burrell, 5. Wild pitches—Burrell, 1. Passed balls—Kreig, 1. Time of game—2:10. Umpire—Corcoran.

Kansas City, 14; Columbus, 5.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 25.—The game today was a very pretty contest up to the ninth inning, when the home team struck a batting streak and found Hank O'Day for four singles, a double, and two triples, which, coupled with three bases on balls and an error, netted them nine runs. The game abounded in pretty plays. The weather was pleasant. Attendance, 1,500. The score:

Kansas City	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	9	—14
Columbus	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	—5

Hits—Kansas City, 15; Columbus, 11. Errors—Kansas City, 3; Columbus, 5. Batteries—Payne and McMahon for Kansas City; O'Day and Merritt for Columbus. Earned runs—Kansas City, 8; Columbus, 1. Two-base hit—Lytle. Three-base hits—Manning (2), Alberts (2), McMahon (1). Home run—Lally. Double plays—Lytle-McMahon; McMahon-Manning; McClellan-Walsh-Breckenridge; Campau-Merritt. First on balls—Off Payne, 3; off O'Day, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Manning. Stolen bases—Carney, Campau. Wild pitches—O'Day, 2. Struck out—By Payne, 6; by O'Day, 1. Time—2:00. Umpire—McQuaid.

Toledo, 3; Omaha, 1.

OMAHA, Neb., April 25.—Dewald had Omaha at his mercy today, the home team being able to hit safely but four times. The game was sharply fielded on both sides. Weather fair. Attendance, 1,000. The score:

Omaha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	*	—3

Hits—Toledo, 7; Omaha, 4. Errors—Toledo, 2; Omaha, 2. Batteries—Dewald and Hurley for Toledo, Handiboe and Hayes for Omaha. Earned runs—Omaha, 1; Toledo, 2. Two-base hit—Newell. Three-base hit—Merrill. Left on bases—Omaha, 7; Toledo, 5. Double plays—Newell to Hurley, 2. Bases on balls—Off Handiboe, 5; off Dewald, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Dewald, 2. Struck out—By Handiboe, 2; by Dewald, 4. Time—1:25. Umpire—Snyder.

CORNELL BEAT THE BINGHAMTONS.

The Collegians Played Strong Ball—Yale Beaten by Staten Island.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 25.—[Special.]—The Cornell nine defeated the Binghamton Eastern League team for a third time this afternoon by a score of 9 to 7. Cornell braced up and played good ball all around. The same teams play again tomorrow. The score:

Cornell	0	0	3	2	1	3	0	0	—	9
Binghamton	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	—	7

Base hits—Cornell, 12; Binghamton, 8. Errors—Cornell, 4; Binghamton, 4. Batteries—Priest, Callahan, and Field; Fitzgerald, Sneeden, and Code. Umpire—Burns.

Staten Island, 6; Yale, 3.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25.—[Special.]—Yale was badly beaten today in a game of baseball with the Staten Island Cricket club nine. Ridgeway's loose work lost the game. He was not hit hard, but each of his wild pitches allowed a man to score from third base and his slow delivery permitted the cricketers to steal bases with impunity. The score:

Staten Island	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—6
Yale	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Harvard, 25; Trinity, 1.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 25.—[Special.]—Harvard defeated Trinity here today by a score of 25 to 1. Trinity was badly handicapped by the absence of Graves, her catcher and best all-around player, but throughout her play was weak. The score:

Harvard	6	1	2	0	3	5	3	0	5	—25
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Harvard, 3. Base hits—Harvard, 13. Errors—Harvard, 5; Trinity, 15. Batteries—Harvard, Bales and Howe, Corbett. Trinity, Bowe and Burns.

Baseball Notes.

Bad weather caused the St. Paul-Indianapolis Western League game at St. Paul to be postponed.

There is a possibility that Tom Loftus may take the management of the St. Louis club. He is needed.

Charles Schaefer, Chicago: All bets go with the umpire's decision, and it was that Louisville won.

Louisville is negotiating to buy Pitcher Haddock's release from Brooklyn, who will not pay the man what he wants.

It would seem as if the operators of baseball had already received a lesson against the bifurcated 154-game season. Bad weather has cost the clubs 1,000 already.

The Cleveland club has already come off its highly moral anti-Sunday game pedestal, and in future will play Sunday games whenever it can do so. Pittsburg and Brooklyn are likely to follow.

Bicycling Notes.

There's nothing small about Ullbrecht. He wants to race Ehlert for $500, not in cash, but in a trophy. There's bad blood between the men.

One of the biggest events of the year will be the twenty-four-hour track race on the Herne Hill grounds, London, on July 23 and 24, in which those who can stay and are speedy are billed to appear. Another chance for the geared ordinary.

Phillips, the man who won the Detroit twenty-five-mile road race last fall, is going grandly this year and is likely to make his mark on the new records. He will ride in the Cleveland Wheel club's twenty-five mile road race on Decoration day.

Fowler, the man who walloped Zimmerman in that half-mile dash on the Herne Hill track, is a member of the London County club, to which the American was admitted, and was one of Bates' pacemakers in the early portion of his recent twenty-four-hour path ride.

This man Shadboldt, who holds the record for a year's long-distance riding and has yet nearly a month to ride, has ridden sixty centuries and eighteen miles in one month. There's something for the local century riders to emulate. He's nothing but skin and bones, by the way.

Until the Century Road club of America is properly organized it cannot control road racing in this country. Everybody for himself, for this would be a big feather in his cap. A meeting should be called and officers elected at once. There is no time to lose, for the road racing season is at hand.

Bode will be trained by Loemings this season. Last year the Chicago club man did well under his management, but this year the trainer thinks he can get as fast a mile out of his man as has or can be made by any one. Cela depend. Bode, like all the other racing men hereabouts, dislikes the name of hard track work.

The New York State Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen has apportioned the eight State championship contests as follows: Quarter-mile ordinary, Rome, May 30; one-mile safety, Syracuse, June 11; one-mile ordinary, Cortland, June 15; quarter-mile safety, Rochester, June 15; one-mile tandem, two-mile safety, and half-mile ordinary, Buffalo, June 17 and 18; half-mile safety, New York City, July 9. Only the winners in these events can compete in the national championships to be held at Washington July 17, 18, and 19.

General Sporting Notes.

In last night's quarters Ives' billiard hall, Ives scored 400 to Childs' 75.

Johnny Murphy, the Boston featherweight, has accepted a offer from the Pacific club of San Francisco to fight Billy Murphy, the Australian, next month.

Stansbury, the Australian oarsman, if he defeats Tom Sullivan in their championship race at Sydney, N. S. W., May 2, will come to America in June to row O'Connor for $2,500 a side.

Betting on the big fight has begun. It is reported that Mattie Corbett, the well-known New York broker, has a commission to bet $1,600 against $2,000 that Jim Corbett will defeat Sullivan.

The Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has suspended some 300 "amateur" boxers, including such well-known men as Nick Cullen, Pat Cahill, Jim Butler, J. Van Houten, J. Barnett, T. McTiernan, E. Sweeney, and "Kid" Hogan, all of New York and Brooklyn. A rule was adopted to the effect that any person who boxes against a suspended amateur will himself be suspended at once.

STOCKS WERE DEPRESSED A LITTLE.

This Was Owing Largely to the Engagement of $700,000 Gold for Export.

NEW YORK, April 25.—[Special.]—The engagement of $700,000 gold for export depressed stocks a little in the early trade, particularly as the cables brought a few selling orders. The decline, however, was only fractional, except in North Pacific preferred and Missouri Pacific, which fell off more than a point. Dealings in Northern Pacific preferred aggregated nearly a fifth of the day's total. The bears asserted that the company would not be able to pay another cash dividend. Missouri Pacific's decline appeared to be sympathetic, and only 4,500 shares were traded in. Reading was dull and never varied more than ¼ from its closing price of Saturday. There was a fair volume of transactions in Atchison and St. Paul, and they are a fraction higher.

Fatal Natural Gas Explosion.

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 25.—Two explosions of natural gas took place at about 7:30 o'clock this morning at the Summer glass-works, fatally burning Sadie Crawford, a packer, and dangerously injuring Lawrence Carstensen, another employé. A number of boys and girls were more or less hurt by being hit by flying débris. The explosion was caused by a pipe breaking and the gas igniting from the furnace. The damage to the factory is about $300.

A Few Years Hence.

"Been any callers?" asked the Hon. Mr. Blunks.

"Yes, one," answered his secretary. "Patent medicine man was in to see what we would charge him for getting a few testimonials into the *Congressional Record*."—*New York Sun*.

The best, Eddy's celebrated Boston refrigerator, slate shelves. Dalton's, 90 Wabash avenue.

BALGOWAN IS IN FORM

OVERTON'S COLT EASILY BEATS VERGE D'OR AT MEMPHIS.

The Tip on the Black Was Not Good—Bolivar Buckner, Quiver, Redlight, and Empress Frederick Win—Opening at Washington—Racing at St. Louis, Gutteuberg, and Gloucester—Fourth Division Relay Riders—Sidney Thomas' Records—Chicago and St. Louis Wrestlers to Meet.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 25.—[Special.]—Today's card was not an attractive one, liberal scratching in three of the events robbing them in a measure of the interest they otherwise possessed. This was particularly the case in the stake race, for, after Faithful, Tom Elliott, Brazos, and three others had been scratched, there were only four left as starters, and it was quite certain two of these would not be in it with Balgowan and Verge d'Or. Last week Balgowan made a show of Verge d'Or in the Peabody Hotel Handicap, giving him at least a twenty-pound beating, but for all that at equal weights today Verge d'Or was made the favorite, Avis, his trainer, giving it out he could not lose. Balgowan simply galloped under the string the easiest of winners. It is doubtful if Verge d'Or is real good this year, but whether from

ARE GETTING LIGHT.

ALL RAIL LOSING SHIPMENTS EAST TO LAKE AND RAIL ROUTES.

The Decrease Last Week in Through Traffic was 6,000 Tons, and in Through and Local Combines 15,000—The United States Supreme Court Decides That the Wabash Receivers Are Not Responsible for Obligations of Non-Supporting Lines—Western Roads Back the Grank Trunk.

East-bound freight shipments from Chicago by the all-rail lines are growing smaller from week to week. The decrease last week in through shipments amounted to 6,000 tons and in through and local shipments combined to 15,000 tons. The bulk of the business goes by lake and rail, the rates by the latter being 10 cents per 100 pounds less on grain, provisions, etc., than the rates by the all-rail routes. Unless the latter make a reduction in rates they will get but little business hereafter.

The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 27,547 tons, against 33,408 tons for the week previous, and 21,249 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments were 2,570 tons last week, against 3,020 tons last year; grain, 19,152 tons, against 18,804 tons; and provisions, 5,825 tons, against 4,425 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 15.3; Michigan Central, 20.5; Lake Shore, 21.8; Fort Wayne, 14.1; Pan-Handle, 9; Baltimore and Ohio, 7.2; and Nickel-Plate, 12.1.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound roads during the last week amounted to 65,054 tons, against 80,062 tons for the week previous and 54,433 tons for the corresponding week last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads last week was as follows: Michigan Central, 10,248 tons; Wabash, 5,301; Lake Shore, 8,645; Fort Wayne, 5,499; Pan-Handle, 7,588; Baltimore and Ohio, 3,744; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 6,508; Nickel-Plate, 5,828; Chicago and Erie, 8,243; and "Big Four," 3,496.

The shipments by lake from Chicago during the last week were 106,600 tons.

WABASH RECEIVERS VICTORIOUS.

They're Not Responsible for Taxes, Interest, Etc., on Non-Paying Properties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—Chief Justice Fuller today rendered opinions in the United States Supreme Court in two more cases in a long list of litigations arising out of the insolvency of the Wabash railroad company. The first case was brought by the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific railway company against the Wabash receivers. When the Wabash railroad became insolvent its preferential indebtedness amounted to nearly $4,000,000. Its credit was gone and many parts of the property were in bad condition. The railroad company surrendered its property into the custody of the court and receivers were appointed with directions to pay rental which had accrued or which might accrue. The receivers reported that the earnings of ten enumerated lines or divisions had not (while certain others had) since their acquisition, been sufficient to pay their operating expenses, cost of maintenance, and interest. The Quincy company, whose road was leased to the Wabash system, was one of these non-taxpayers.

The court directed the payment of interest on paying branches and that the earnings of paying branches should not be used to pay interest or rentals on the non-earning branches. The Quincy company petitioned for and obtained possession of its road and afterwards brought the present suit praying the court to allow the company rental, claims for repairs, and taxes paid from the funds of the Wabash company, and give the Quincy company preferential rights.

The court, in its opinion by the Chief Justice, holds that statutory receivers are not compelled to take what will charge their property with a burden and are entitled to reasonable time to determine upon their course. The receivers did not elect to be bound by the lease of the Quincy road made by the Wabash system, and there was no equitable ground upon which it was entitled to a preference; and the court, therefore, affirms the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, denying the relief sought.

The court made the same order in a similar suit brought by the St. Joseph and St. Louis railroad company against the Wabash railroad receivers.

WILL STAND BY THE GRAND TRUNK.

Western Roads Will Make Through Tariffs with That Road Only.

Chairman Shaw of the Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association has received the following communication from Chairman Blanchard:

Referring to my letter to the members of the Chicago local committee, dated March 31, relating to the circular issued by the Western Freight Association, publishing rate of forty-five cents per hundred pounds on green hides, C. L., from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Boston and Montreal in connection with the Grand Trunk railway via Chicago. This question was submitted to our Freight committee at its recent meeting, and the following recommendation made: "The roads between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago, in connection with the Chicago and Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk railways, via Montreal and Boston, have put into effect a through tariff on green salted hides on divisions not heretofore in force:

"*Resolved*, That all roads leading east from Chicago are at liberty to adopt the proportions accepted by the Chicago and Grand Trunk and their Eastern connections."

This recommendation was submitted for the approval of the trunk lines, and I am advised by Commissioner Butler, under date of April 21, that the Trunk Line Freight committee concurred in the action taken by this association.

There is but little prospect that the above action will do the joint committee roads much good. The action was taken to deprive the Grand Trunk of the benefit it is receiving for its liberality to the Western roads by aiding the latter to meet the competition of the "Soo" line and Canadian Pacific. The Western roads mean to stand firmly by the Grand Trunk, and will publish through tariffs in connection with that road only. This course will be pursued by the Western roads not only as regards rates on green hides but also on wool.

Will Pay No Dividend.

NEW YORK, April 25.—An evening paper says:

About this time stockholders of the United States Express company usually look for the regular notice of the closing of the transfer books of the company preparatory to the declaration of the usual semi-annual dividend. Last November the semi-annual dividend was passed, but it was not expected that that would be done a second time in succession, but such is the case. No dividend will be paid in May. Thomas C. Platt, President of the company, readily admitted it to a reporter today. "We have already decided," he said, "to pass the dividend again, not because we have not earned one, but because we thought it better to increase the surplus."

Ratified the Lease of the Line.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 25.—[Special.]—A special meeting of the officers, directors, and stockholders of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company was held in this city today to ratify the action of the directors of five weeks ago, when a lease of ninety-nine years was made to the Great Western railway company. By the terms of the lease the entire property of the Kansas City road is transferred to take effect June 1, 1892.

Railroad Notes.

S. Higgins has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Motive Power of the Chicago and Erie railway, with office at Cleveland, O., vice W. F. Turoff, who is dead.

A. E. Mitchell has been appointed Superintendent of Motive Power of the Chicago and Erie railway, with headquarters at No. 21 Cortlandt street, New York, vice Ross Kells, who is dead.

The gross earnings of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City railway (Clover Leaf) for the third week in April, 1892, were $26,140, against $24,122 for the same period last year; increase, $1,017.

A dispatch from Boston says: "N. G. Goldsmith and others today entered the Supreme Court for Suffolk County a bill in equity against the New York and New England railroad company. The bill seeks to restrain the company from paying a dividend on its preferred stock."

The Central Traffic Association, passenger department, has agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Scotch-Irish Congress, Atlanta, Ga., April 28 to May 1, from all association points; Baptist Anniversaries, Philadelphia, Pa., May 19 to 30, from all association points; Twenty-second Annual Conference of General Secretaries of Young Men's Christian Association of United States and Dominion of Canada, Providence, R. I., May 26 to 31, from association points; Annual Session Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind., June 7 to 9, from points in Indiana; Ohio Universalist Convention, Eldorado, O., June 7 to 10, from points in Ohio.

John H. Jones has been appointed General Coal Freight Agent to cover all lines owned, leased, and controlled by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, with offices in Philadelphia.

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway for the third week in April, 1892, were $545,970, against $462,126 for the same week in 1891; increase $83,853. The gross earnings of the Milwaukee and Northern for the third week in April, 1892, were $30,229, against $31,483; decrease $1,253.

N. J. Power has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk railway company of Canada in place of William Edgar, who is dead. Mr. Power's headquarters will be at Montreal. He has heretofore held the position of Assistant Treasurer of the Grand Trunk. G. T. Bell, for many years chief clerk in the General Passenger Agent's office, has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent.

An agreement has been reached between the Elizabeth, Lexington and Big Sandy bondholders and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, by which the Big Sandy bonds will receive 5 per cent interest and retain their present securities, which will be stamped, "principal and interest guaranteed by the Chesapeake and Ohio." The original proposition was to give Chesapeake and Ohio new 4½ per cent bonds in exchange for Big Sandy bonds.

AMBITION OF AN EVANGELIST.

The Rev. W. A. Therrell Wants to Open a Grand Union Revival in Chicago.

The Rev. W. A. Therrell, a Baptist minister formerly of Louisville, Ky., visited the meeting of the different ministerial associations yesterday and unfolded a scheme by which he hopes to evangelize Chicago. The Rev. Therrell says he believes he has received a divine call to save 100,000 souls, and proposes to do it by a series of revival meetings conducted on a grand and extensive scale. His idea is to have the different religious denominations join and secure a lot in the city, centrally located, and erect a tabernacle or tent capable of holding 15,000 people in which to hold the meetings, at which ministers of the different creeds shall exhort, with a chorus of 500 voices.

He then desires that Evangelist Moody be invited to conduct a series of meeting during the early fall of this year. He is certain, he says, that such a tidal wave of religious sentiment will follow as to result in the closing of the World's Fair Sunday, the rigid enforcement of the saloon ordinances, and in making Chicago a moral city.

At the meeting of the Baptist Ministerial Association yesterday morning the Rev. P. S. Henson and others advanced arguments in support of the belief that inspiration of the writers emanated from the divinity.

The Chicago Presbytery met in adjourned session at the Fourth Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. The committee on the Englewood church reported that the finances of the church were in good condition, all obligations having been provided for. The following committees were appointed for the ensuing year:

Home Mission and Sustentation—M. Woolsey Stryker, Thomas C. Hall, James G. K. McClure, Thomas D. Wallace, John F. Hale, Henry V. Freeman, Henry Neill, Thomas Lord, Henry W. King, J. W. Janner, Asa A. Pettibone, and Henry D. Fendell.

Education—David R. Breed, Robert W. Scott, Samuel P. McDivitt, William Currier, and J. E. Odlin.

Temperance—William M. Hindman, G. P. Williams, W. R. Scarrett, and C. J. Rowell.

Church Erection—J. L. Withrow, J. H. Malcolm, Frederick Campbell, Orington L. Cannuu, William A. Olmstead, and J. C. Downe.

Publication and Sunday-School Work—E. P. Hale, C. P. Beach, J. G. Ingles, A. A. Lippincott, Frank Marsh, and H. H. Morgan.

Aid of Colleges and Academies—Herrick Johnson, Charles M. Charmley, E. P. Ray, E. R. Morrell, L. G. Yoe, and H. P. Merriman.

Foreign Missions—C. F. Moore, E. Will, D. R. Breed, Walter Reynolds, H. D. Hollis, Frank O. Ballard, P. G. McCullough, and E. A. Graves.

Ministerial Relief—R. A. Miller, W. W. Totherob, D. L. Parsons, S. P. Hedges, and A. H. Gunn.

Freedmen—John P. Hale, Moses Jackson, Henry Neill, J. W. Helmer, and M. A. Garrett.

Systematic Benevolence—Thomas Kane, H. C. Culion, Egbertan Banning.

Examination of Candidates—T. D. Wallace, M. B. Thomas, E. W. Patterson, S. J. McPherson, J. G. R. McClure, James Lewis, A. C. Lema, F. O. Ballard, William M. Hindman, W. H. Rowell, S. Hillis, C. F. Moore, Henry Neill, F. H. Hall, James H. Malcolm.

The Methodist ministers were honored yesterday by the attendance at their meeting of Bishop Hurst, Chancellor of the American University at Washington; the Rev. J. C. Hartzell, Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society of Cincinnati; the Rev. Sam Small, Bishop J. M. Hoburn, and the Rev. Mr. Warne and the Rev. Mr. Waugh, missionaries from India. The chief address was by the Rev. Mr. Hartzell on the "Condition of Methodism in the South." In twenty-five years the number of Methodists in Southern States, he said, increased from 200,000 to 325,400 and the number of churches from 1,000 to 5,700.

The Congregational ministers discussed proposed changes in the constitution yesterday. Reports from Secretary H. T. Sell of the Sunday-School Association showed there were 127 schools in Chicago with a total membership of 25,846, an increase of 2,344 in one year.

NOT MANY OF THE BOOMERS STAID.

Capt. Baldwin Says the Best Lands in Indian Territory Were Taken Up by Indians.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, returned yesterday from a trip through the lands recently opened to settlement in the Indian Territory. He says the number of people who entered upon the lands was greatly overestimated, and instead of 50,000 there were not more than 10,000. Of these many returned to their homes in disgust, the choice land having been all taken up by the Indians. In many of the town sites laid out not half the lots were taken and hundreds of those who did stake out claims abandoned them and returned to civilization, saying they wouldn't accept the lots as gifts. In County E Capt. Baldwin picked up the following letter which the writer lost:

TALLOGA, April 20, 1892.

Dear Lib—All well: had a good race. Got soup. Will be home about May 1. WILL.

THEY TOOK FORCIBLE POSSESSION.

A Controversy Over the Rights to a Dock at Whitefish Point—Tugs Racing Thither.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., April 25.—The Booth Packing company of Chicago erected a dock at Whitefish Point this winter costing $40,000, and yesterday Endress Bros., fishermen at the Point, took possession, as the improvement turns out to be on their property, and not on Booth's, as he thought. The tug Hunter arrived this morning and took a gang of men to Whitefish to recover possession for Booth. Endress' agent loaded up another tug here with men armed with Winchester rifles, and both tugs are racing for the Point. The Endresses notified Booth to remove the property, and say they will never give up possession as long as there is one of them left.

ITS DEATH WAS UNNOTICED.

A Child Expires in the Night—All the Rest of the Family Sick in Bed.

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 25.—[Special.]—Two pioneer ladies of Johnson County passed away yesterday. Mrs. Mary A. Handley of Hopewell died, aged 90 years, and Mrs. India Green of Bud died of paralysis, aged 92 years.

Tonsilitis has been an epidemic here, but is abating somewhat, giving way to measles, which attacks whole families. A family by the name of Hancock, consisting of father, mother, and five children, are bedridden, and one child died during the night. As no one was able to care for the little one the time of its death was unnoticed. A number of the poorer families are afflicted and are lying around on beds of straw with no attention whatever paid to them.

Elgin and Fox River Electric Road.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25.—In the Secretary of State's office today there were filed articles of incorporation of the Elgin, Aurora, and Fox River Electric railway company, which proposes to construct a railway from the north line of Dundee Township to the south line of Aurora Township, in Kane County. The principal office is to be maintained at St. Charles, Kane County. The capital stock is $400,000 and the incorporators are John M. Eagan, St. Paul; William Grote, Elgin; Henry H Evans and Arthur M. Beaupre, Aurora; Terence E. Ryan, St. Charles; H. A. Gardner, Chicago.

He Wants $5,000 as a Salve.

SEYMOUR, Ind., April 25.—[Special.]—Attorneys W. E. Marshall and A. N. Munden, for Seth Lewis, brought suit today in the Jackson County Circuit Court against the Indianapolis *Journal* company for $5,000 damages for libel. The suit is based upon an article which appeared in the *Journal* a short time ago which bore the following headlines: "The Meanest Man in This Neck of the Woods." The article was sent in by the correspondent in this city. Mr. Lewis resides near Crothersville, this county.

"WE ARE EGYPTIANS."

WILLIAM Q. JUDGE BELIEVES IN THE RETURN TO LIFE.

He Discusses Before the American Section of the Theosophical Society the Subject, "Cyclic Impression and Return and Our Evolution"—Mme. Blavatsky's Definition of a Theosophist—Officers of the Society—Various Papers Read and Business of Interest Transacted.

Possibly Rameses II. was in Chicago last night—Rameses, King of Egypt—returned to earth after a cycle of some 5,000 years, listening to William Q. Judge lecture before the American branch of the theosophical Society at the Palmer House. Mr. Judge said that in his opinion we people of today were the Egyptians of the old days returned again. Yesterday's was the closing session of the theosophic convention, and all the members of the society, as well as many others interested in the doctrines of theosophy, gathered at the Palmer House last night to hear Mr. Judge's lecture on "Cyclic Impression and Return and Our Evolution." Sidney Thomas of San Francisco presided over the meeting, and before the speaker was announced he gave the assemblage the definition of a Theosophist as stated by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky, the former high priestess of the order, in *Lucifer*. It was:

Any person of average intellectual capacities, with a leaning toward the metaphysical; of pure, unselfish life, who finds more joy in helping his neighbor than in receiving help himself; one who is ever ready to sacrifice his whole pleasure for the sake of other people, and who loves truth, goodness, and wisdom for their own sakes, not for the benefit they may confer, is a Theosophist.

Mr. Judge on being introduced said in substance:

"What is a cycle? It is a word that means a ring. From our standpoint a cycle is not a ring which meets at the exact point of beginning as a wedding ring does, but more as the spiral on a screw revolves upon itself but rises above itself and changes slightly at each revolution. We believe just as the Egyptians and Hindus believed in a periodical return of all things, a circling back of everything upon itself, but each time a little higher, a little nearer perfection. Man returns. History returns. Or by a more modern proverb, 'History repeats itself.' We believe that man returns not only to this world but to the three worlds—that which is a little lower than our own, our present world, and the one that is higher.

"The Egyptians believed in many great cycles. One was the great sidereal cycle, in which the universe returned to any given point once in a period approximating 25,000 years. We have come now to believe that astronomy has proven its truth, and we of this age claim the discovery as our own. There is one star in the universe, that no person can tell, about which the sun and all the planets in the system turn. In this great journey, lasting 25,000 years, the sun takes the earth through countless billions of miles of space through great unknown regions where it will never be again as a world, and it is but reasonable to believe that certain great changes must come through this. The idea of cycles came from the Hindus, whose country is looked upon as the cradle of the Aryan race. It is but natural to suppose that this law was handed down to the Christians by the Hindus. Is there, then, such a thing as a cycle which affects human destinies? In my opinion cyclic law is nothing but the coming back to life.

"The Egyptians disappeared from the face of the earth, leaving nothing but their temples, their pyramids, and their obelisks to mark the grandeur of their civilization. From the fragmentary history we have of them we know that they were skilled in arts unknown to us, and everything points to a long era of high civilization before their time. What has become of them? Where have they gone? In my humble opinion we are the Egyptians come back after an absence of 5,000 years. Perhaps prior to our being Egyptians we were here as another race, possibly before that time we had life and existence on another planet."

"Mme. Blavatsky said once that we were nearing the end of one of the great cycles in time and that within a few years there would be ushered in a new cycle. This is the philosophy of the Theosophists: That each returning cycle brings new life. Is not this a better philosophy, a truer religion, than the one of paradise, which can be reached only through the damnation of the more unfortunate because they could not believe certain dogmas?"

The convention adjourned after the close of Mr. Judge's address, but a majority of the delegates will remain over tonight to hear another lecture by W. L. Beard at the Athenæum tonight.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Annual Election Held and Papers Read and Discussed by Theosophists.

Mrs. J. Campbell Keightly of New York being absent from the meeting of American theosophists yesterday morning, her report as President of the Central League of Theosophical Workers was read by Secretary Judge. Mrs. Keightly wrote encouraging things of that feature of the work in America. Several leagues had been established during the last year in Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Fort Wayne, and in other cities, and all of them were doing a philanthropic work of high value. Mr. Judge said that it was only the indolence of the theosophist which prevented the League of Workers from becoming as great a power in theosophical enterprises as the Young Men's Christian Association was in the dissemination of Christian principles.

Dr. Buck proposed as a token of regard and gratitude to Col. Olcott, the aged and infirm President of the society, that each member of the section be asked to contribute at least a dollar to a fund for his benefit. The delegates subscribed the money at once.

The officers of the section for the ensuing year are:

President—Col. Henry S. Olcott. Secretary—William Q. Judge. Treasurer—E. A. Neresheimer.

Executive Committee—E. A. Neresheimer of New York, Alexander Fullerton of New York, A. H. Spencer of New York, Elliot B. Page of St. Louis, E. B. Rambo of San Francisco, Dr. A. P. Buchman of Fort Wayne, and William Q. Judge of New York.

Councilors—Gen. A. Doubleday, Mrs. Mary J. Dye, E. O'Rourke, Mrs. Florence Pratt, Miss K. Hilliard, Sidney Thomas, Dr. J. W. B. La Pierre, W. S. Wing, J. C. Siafter, F. J. Bloogett, the Rev. W. E. Copeland, M. A. Orr, Mrs. V. A. Beane, Edgar A. Edwards, Alphous M. Smith, Mrs. M. L. Brainard, Mrs. S. A. Harris, Allen Griffiths, Mrs. M. M. Thirds, Dr. C. J. Lopez, C. R. Bousch, William Throckmorton, and Mrs. Elia Wheeler Wilcox.

The discussion of Dr. Buchman's paper of Sunday evening, "Is It Reasonable to Believe in Mahatmas?" was carried on by Dr. Buck of Cincinnati, Dr. Archibald Keightley of California, and Secretary Judge.

A paper entitled "Theosophy and Nineteenth Century Pessimism" was read by William E. Gates of Cleveland, and H. T. Peipersoa of Brooklyn, N. Y., read one entitled "The Probability of Mahatmas and Adepts."

Mrs. M. L. Brainard of Chicago then presented a surprisingly mystic paper explanatory and expository of the theosophical theory of psychical and cosmic force and life. Her postulate was that thoughts, like colors, result from vibrations of an astral æther. Thus every man is the center from which proceed streams of astral matter vibrating with inconceivable rapidity. These are the thoughts of man. From this conception she drew her assertion that "our bodies are set within our souls rather than our souls embodied." Thought, she asserted, is sympathetically related to sound, color, and all things caused by vibratory action. Accordingly as this vibrance is high or low the thoughts of men are light or dark, just as in a lower scale pitch of tones depends upon the rapidity of vibration. "The quality of man's ruling desire," said the essayist, "catalogues him as accurately as flowers are catalogued by the botanists; and the man who thinks he can conceal his motives and ruling desires is the most deluded of mortals. His life declares his leading desire and his thought."

Sidney Thomas read a paper whose depth rather tested the brain capacity of the uninitiated present. Here is a selection from it:

The tendency of nature is to diversification and heterogeneity. Theosophy holds that in the beginning all matter, mind, and force existed in one central, undifferentiated cosmic unity. The evolution from subjectivity to objectivity of this undifferentiated unity is evidently to effect perfection by experience; because infinite spirit in a state of being, if not projected into a state called existence, would remain inoperative—potential, not kinetic. When these great changes are fully accomplished on all the planes of being and existence the cycle is complete, perfection is attained, the cosmic unity becomes homogeneous, and once more all the processes of ideation and differentiation recommence and go on soon upon soon to eternity. Theosophy is the best and only means of solving the mysteries of existence, of the universe, of the soul, of deity.

Mr. Meade and Secretary Judge praised Mr. Thomas' paper in unmeasured terms.

MILWAUKEE CLERGYMEN AROUSED.

They Say Children Are Sent to Saloons for Beer—Motor Men Threaten a Strike.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 25.—[Special.]—Ministers are opposed to children "rushing the growler" for their parents. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, before the Ministers' Association this afternoon, declared that more children were yesterday sent to saloons with beer cans than to Sunday-school. Dr. Parkhurst said he believed figures could bear him out in this statement if they could be reached. He had devoted considerable time to an investigation of the cases where children were sent to saloons to buy liquor for the parents and cited instances which in all cases, he said, led to bad influences on the children. The question was discussed at length, nearly every minister present citing incidents and in some instances intoxication of mere children. Resolutions calling attention to the violations of the law preventing the sale of liquor to minors were adopted and a committee was appointed to confer with the Chief of Police to secure its enforcement. Dr. Parkhurst thought that resolutions or committees to wait upon the police authorities would amount to nothing. He believed in prosecuting the law-breakers. A warfare on them should be begun and waged persistently. He was in favor of securing a man like the late Paxton of Chicago who should be placed under a good salary to do nothing but prosecute every saloonkeeper who sold liquor to minors or habitual drunkards.

Unless the demand for an increase of wages is granted the conductors and motor men employed on the Milwaukee Electric Street railway a strike may be inaugurated May 1. The men ask 20 cents an hour. They are now receiving from $1.60 to $1.80 for an average of eleven hours a day. Henry C. Payne, representing the Villard syndicate, now controlling most of the electric street railroads in Milwaukee, received a committee of the men who presented the demand. He promised to consider the matter, but said he thought his company could hardly afford to pay the increase asked. The company had already expended $4,000,000 in transforming the railway into an electric system, and $2,000,000 more must be expended this year. The men claim that the revenues of the companies have been largely increased since electricity was introduced, and that they can afford to pay the wages asked for. A meeting of the men will be held at midnight Saturday to consider the answer of the companies.

In the presence of his wife and seven children John C. Hallbeck killed himself this morning at his home No. 870 Third street, firing five shots into his body, although his wife and children made a desperate effort to get possession of his revolver after he had fired the first shot. Hallbeck had for a long time been employed as foreman by Beehl & Zunmach, but lost his place a few days ago, through dissipation.

A. Hamilton, formerly Treasurer of the Milwaukee Harvester company, has succeeded Hamilton Townsend as assignee of the Hadfield company. No cause is assigned for the change. The Hadfield failure involves upwards of $500,000. Attorneys representing the creditors have been at work on the books for some time.

The funeral of the late E. D. Holton will be held tomorrow afternoon from the family residence, No. 2908 Grand avenue. Prof. F. W. Fisk of Chicago Theological Seminary, an old friend of Mr. Holton, and Dr. E. A. Merrill, ex-President of Ripon College, will conduct the services.

ANOTHER WABASH AVENUE BUILDING.

A Costly Apartment House to Be Erected—Other Real-Estate Transactions.

The Chenequa Building company proposes the erection of a high-class apartment house at Nos. 1632 and 1634 Wabash avenue at an expense of about $100,000. It is to be seven stories high and will have an east frontage. Two stores will open on Wabash avenue, while the upper part of the building will be divided into fifty-two apartment suites. The officers of the company are Francis E. Morse, President; William C. Bliss, Vice-President; and John R. Parker, Secretary and Treasurer.

W. D. Kerfoot has arranged for the improvement of the northwest corner of Robey and Division streets, owned by him, with a three-story store and flat building to cost $25,000. F. D. Patterson & Son have sold for John L. Wells to Charles W. Lobdell 75x161 feet south of and adjoining Mr. Lobdell's 100 foot at the southwest corner of Indiana avenue and Forty-seventh street for $102.50 a foot.

On the lot just north of the Pontiac Building at the corner of Dearborn and Harrison street ground has been cleared for a new building. The land, with a fifty-foot frontage, is owned by C. C. Heisen, who purchased it from F. H. Watriss last fall. A temporary two or three-story brick structure, with a front of iron and plate-glass, is to be erected, from which a small income can be realized until the lot is permanently improved.

The proprietor of the market located in the building at the northwest corner of Van Buren and Dearborn streets said yesterday that his lease had been purchased in preparation for a transfer of the property to the Brooks estate. His lease extended over a term of two years from the present time. The little two-story building, 16x100 feet, occupied by him is to be torn down and the site cleared for the erection of the Katahdin.

J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro. have sold for Maria Gall of Berlin, Germany, to Lorenzo Pratt of this city for $66,500 a seventy-foot lot on the west side of Michigan avenue, about 250 feet north of Sixteenth street. This establishes a price of $850 a foot.

BECAUSE HIS WIFE IS KEPT FROM HIM.

M. J. Hart Tries to Kill Himself Before His Bride's Eyes—The Wounds Not Fatal.

JACKSON, Miss., April 25.—[Special.]—M. J. Hart, the young Jew who clandestinely married a Catholic girl here two weeks since, attempted suicide this evening by stabbing himself in the breast three times with a pocket-knife. The mother of the girl has kept her away from her husband ever since the marriage was announced, and the young man is half crazy, but sternly refuses remarriage by a priest. He called at the house of his bride this evening, demanded possession, and, being refused by the implacable mother, stabbed himself before their eyes. Physicians pronounce his wounds not fatal.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Limited)

State and Washington Sts

TO gain and keep the favor of the Boys and Girls of Chicago is our special aim. This being Holiday Week we extend to all school children a cordial invitation and a hearty welcome to the following departments:

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. *SECOND FLOOR.*

At $4.45, $4.75, $5.45,

And $6.95—Two-piece Double and Single Breasted Plain and Fancy Cheviot Suits—5 to 14 year sizes.

At $4.75, $5.95, $6.45,

And $7.95 — Junior Suits in Plain and Fancy Cheviot, Cassimere, and Worsted—3 to 7 year sizes.

GIRLS' CLOAK DEPARTMENT. *THIRD FLOOR.*

At $2.25, $2.95, $4.00,

And up to $17.75—Girls' Jackets, Reefers, and Box Coats, made of Cheviot, Kersey, and Fancy Cloakings—all colors—4 to 14 year sizes.

At $5.00, $6.75, $7.50,

And up to $25.00—An elegant line of Reefers, Box Coats, and Oxfords—fashionable materials and colors—unlined, faced and lined with Glace Silk—14 to 16 year sizes.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOE DEPARTMENT. *SECOND FLOOR.*

At $2.50, $2.00, $1.75,

Misses' Stylish Cloth Top, Kid Foxed, Patent Tip, Spring Heel Boots.

At $2.00, $1.50, $1.25,

Children's Fine Cloth Top, Kid Foxed, Patent Tip, Spring Heel Boots.

At $1.50.

Boys' and Youths' Laced or Buttoned Calf Shoes for School Wear.

MANDEL BROTHERS

117 to 123 State-st., through to Wabash-av.

Six months ago, if you had been standing on the docks of

Yokohama OR Canton,

You would have seen long lines of these fellows loading Mattings, and if you had looked at the tags you would have seen on them

M B Chicago.

These Mattings are here, thousands of rolls, and at such prices that is only possible by direct importations. Every plain and fancy make and the

Handsome Inserted and Reversible Styles.

We make a special sale of them commencing TUESDAY, the 26th, and ending SATURDAY, the 30th.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Be Sure to Remember

TODAY AT 10 A. M.,

At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,

For Account of Fire Underwriters,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

The Great Salvage Sale

25,000 Butts Plug Tobacco,

SUCH AS

Star, Sledge, Crane, Corner Stone, Clipper, Gray Goose, and May Queen,

Manufactured by

The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., St. Louis, Mo.

And the Salvage of

L. I. Alton, 231 & 233 Jackson-st., City,

Consisting of

150,000 Cigars.

Goods arranged for sale by SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency. GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Black Goods

Department offers another series of Extreme Bargains:

Plain All Silk Grenadine at 50c. (*value easily 85c.*)

Silk and Wool Grenadine at 50c. (*usually $1.00 & $1.25.*)

Handsome All Silk Grenadine with border—*at reduced prices.*

REMNANTS of All Wool Black Goods—an excellant lot—at HALF PRICE.

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. NEW ARRIVALS of deception and imitation! Don't save on branch stores. Strictly reliable instruments to be obtained only from

ESTABLISHED 1852. THE OLD RELIABLE 1892.

L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

TURK'S HEAD INN,

Land's End, Cape Ann, Rockport, Mass., will open June 23d with New Casino for Music and Dancing. New Stable for Tally-Ho Coaches, which will run from hotel. New Tennis Court. First-Class Orchestra, and every advanced modern convenience.

F. H. NUNNS, Proprietor.

Address for the present, Mt. Vernon Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

"The Moosilauke" at Breezy Point, 1,700 ft. above sea level, steam heat, gas, sanitary plumbing, best of beds, fine cuisine. Famous home for young people. Walks, drives, tennis, bowling, music, etc. Moderate prices. For circulars, terms, etc., write until July 1. J. P. THAYER, Manager, Concord, N. H.

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Cures acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalogue and sworn proofs. Issued in English, German, French, Italian and Norwegian, at Treatise on Rupture.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.

Main Office and Only Factory, State-st., cor. Adams, Chicago, Ill. (The Owen Electric Belt Building). Entrance on State-st. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Tel. 1786. New York Office, 352 Broadway. The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Examinations for entrance to Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will be held in Chicago during the first days of June. Candidates should communicate with the President before May 7.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, D. D., President.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

EXTENDED TEN YEARS.

ACTION OF THE SENATE ON CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The Amendment Proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations Passes by a Vote of 43 to 14—The Bill to Be Considered in Conference—Text of the Measure as Adopted—Postmaster-General Wanamaker Testifies in the Civil Service Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The Vice-President not having returned to the city, the Senate was presided over today by Mr. Manderson, its President pro tem.

Numerous protests were presented asking Congress not to commit itself to any religious creed by urging the Columbian World's Exposition to be closed Sundays. Also two remonstrances from Massachusetts against the passage of the Chinese Exclusion bill.

The Chinese Exclusion bill was taken up and the presiding officer put the question on the adoption of the substitute reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Sherman gave the only affirmative vote, and, there being no vote in the negative, the presiding officer declared the substitute adopted.

Mr. Squire argued in favor of the House bill, or of some other vigorous measure to enforce the exclusion of the Chinese.

It was doubtful, he thought, that the House bill would pass, and he would vote for the amendment, believing that to be the quickest way of arriving at a reenactment of the existing law.

Mr. Mitchell said, much as he regretted to antagonize the deliberate judgment of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he felt impelled by a sense of duty to vote against the substitute reported by that committee, and in favor of the principles of absolute Chinese exclusion as expressed in the House bill.

The discussion was continued until 4 o'clock, when the vote was taken on the substitute reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations for the House bill, and the substitute was agreed to; yeas 43, nays 14. Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Allison,	*Gorman,*	Pettigrew,
Bate,	*Gray,*	Platt,
Berry,	Hansbrough,	Proctor,
Brice,	Higgins,	*Pugh,*
Butler,	Hiscock,	*Ransom,*
Call,	*Jones (Ark.),*	Sawyer,
Camden,	Kyle,	Sherman,
Carlisle,	McMillan,	Squire,
Cockrell,	*McPherson,*	Stockbridge,
Coke,	Manderson,	*Vest,*
Colquitt,	*Morgan,*	*Vilas,*
Colson,	Paddock,	*Walthall,*
Dawes,	*Palmer,*	Washburn—43.
Dixon,	PEFFER,	
Frye,	Perkins,	

NAYS.

Allen,	Felton,	Stewart,
Blodgett,	Jones (Nev.),	Teller,
Chandler,	Mitchell,	Warren,
Daniel,	Sanders,	Wilson—14.
Dubois,	Shoup,	

[Summary: Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*, Independents in SMALL CAPITALS. Yeas, 43—Republicans, 21; Democrats, 20; Independents, 2. Nays, 14—Republicans, 12; Democrats, 2.]

Messrs. Wolcott and Dolph were paired with Messrs. Kenna and George.

Mr. Platt moved to amend the substitute so as to exclude from the anti-Chinese laws, to be extended for ten years, the Scott exclusion act of 1888.

Mr. Sherman said that he was not inclined to vote for the amendment, although he declared that the Scott law was one of the most vicious laws that had been passed since he had been in Congress. Its passage was the result of a mere race between the two political parties to try and influence the vote of the Pacific coast in the last Presidential election.

Mr. Platt's amendment was then rejected—yeas, 8; nays, 45. The affirmative votes were given by Messrs. Bate, Blodgett, Call, Dawes, Dixon, Frye, Platt, and Pugh.

After a number of amendments were proposed and rejected the bill as amended was passed without a division and the title was amended so as to read "To prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States." A conference with the House was asked and Messrs. Dolph, Davis, and Butler were appointed conferrees on the part of the Senate.

What the Bill Provides.

The bill as passed is as follows:

Sec. 1. That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent are hereby continued in force for a period of ten years from the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent, when convicted and adjudged under any of said laws not to be entitled to be or remain in the United States, shall be removed from the United States to China, unless he or they shall make it appear to the Justice, Judge, or Commissioner, before whom he or they are tried, that they are subjects or citizens of some other country, in which case he or they shall be removed from the United States to such country, provided that in any case where such other country of which such Chinese person shall claim to be a citizen or subject shall demand any tax as a condition of the removal of such person to that country, he or she shall be removed to China.

Sec. 3. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent arrested under the provisions of this act shall be judged to be unlawfully within the United States unless such a person shall establish, by affirmative proof to the satisfaction of such justice, judge, or Commissioner, his lawful right to remain in the United States.

Sec. 4. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent once convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, and having been once removed from the United States in pursuance of such conviction, who shall be subsequently convicted for a like offense, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period of not exceeding six months, and thereafter removed from the United States as hereinbefore provided.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATION.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker Testifies in the Baltimore Postoffice Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service today began its investigation into the allegations that the Civil Service law has been violated by the Federal officials at Baltimore. The resolution under which the committee is proceeding recites in the preamble that Theodore Roosevelt, the Civil Service Commissioner, in May, 1891, reported to the Civil Service Commission that a number of Federal officeholders in Baltimore took an active part in the primary election there, raised and spent money for political expenses, and, as they admitted, violated the United States civil service statutes, and that they were still in office.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker was the first witness. Chairman Andrew stated that twenty-one of the employés found to have violated the law were in the Baltimore postoffice. He asked whether any of these persons were still in office or had been indicted. The Postmaster-General replied that the persons were all in the employ of the government and none had been indicted. The witness said the Postmaster at Baltimore had asserted that injustice had been done the employés in Mr. Roosevelt's report and witness thereupon ordered an investigation by the Postoffice Inspectors, who reported: "It is our opinion that the facts do not justify the dismissal of the twenty-one employés or any one of them for violation of the Civil Service laws as charged." The employés in the case, said the witness, were poor men, soldiers, and sons of soldiers, and the amount of their contributions was not much larger than the sum that would be required to pay for printing the report of the Civil Service Commission. The Postmaster-General said that if the men were engaged in assessing each other or in coercing votes, these actions were certainly violations of the law, but the men denied that they had done so.

Mr. Boatner asked of what use was the Civil Service Commission if the heads of departments had authority to go behind the commission's reports and direct investigations on their own account. The Postmaster-General replied that this was the first intimation given to him that the Civil Service Commission or any other had control of the department independent of its head, and could step in and order dismissals of its own sweet will.

Mr. Andrew asked the Postmaster-General if an employé who made one statement in April and another at a subsequent time contradicting absolutely his former statement ought to be retained in office. Mr. Wanamaker said he did not think that any untruthful persons ought to be employed, but he called attention to the fact that nineteen of the men contended that they did not say the words attributed to them. There were two men of the twenty-one he had not forgiven, but none of the men were held for a violation of the Civil Service law. Mr. Wanamaker admitted that he had not read all of the inspectors' report.

CONGRESS ONLY DRIFTING ALONG.

Good Chances for the Session Lasting Through the Summer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—[Special.]—The plans of the Democratic managers of the House with respect to business in the House were upset today by the races, the base-ball game, and the refusal of the Republicans to allow them to pass without a quorum a resolution to expunge from the permanent record a recent speech of Representative Walker of Massachusetts. The Consular and Diplomatic, the Sundry Civil, the Postoffice, and the River and Harbor Appropriation bills are on the calendar. Democrats have been promising themselves that Congress would get through all necessary business and adjourn about June 1, but now they begin to fear that the session will extend through the summer. It is almost certain that there will be a long fight over the Consular and Diplomatic bill, the Postoffice bill, and the River and Harbor bills. The first of these contains radical changes that are sure to provoke controversy, and the River and Harbor bill makes a departure in the adoption of the contract system for certain river and harbor improvements which will run the actual total of that bill up to $46,000,000 and make the cheeseparers raise their voices in protest at extravagance. Then there is promise of a long wrangle over the Pure Food bill and the Anti-Option bill. In fact, there is some talk among the opponents of the latter of organizing the opposition to filibuster against it. In view of the situation, some of the Democrats suggested to the Speaker after adjournment today that it would be best to drop the Walker case for the present and go on with the appropriation bills, but no plan was agreed upon and things will drift along.

RIO JANEIRO DISPATCH DENIED.

Gen. Foster Talks of the Reciprocity Arrangement with Brazil.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—Gen. Foster of the State Department, who assisted in the reciprocity negotiations with the Brazilian Government, said this afternoon that there were several errors in the dispatch from Rio Janeiro concerning the reciprocity agreement with that country, the principal one being that this government had pledged itself not to make a similar agreement with any European Government. He said:

Señor Mendonca has frequently denied the correctness of that statement himself. The United States never was asked by Brazil to make such a promise, and of course never made it. Moreover, it could not have legally made such a promise for the reason that such action would have been in direct conflict with the reciprocity provision of the tariff act.

A copy of Gen. Foster's statement was subsequently sent in to Secretary Blaine at his house and he returned it with the simple remark that it was correct. When the dispatch was shown to Señor Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, he said that he had already denied similar statements emanating from ex-Minister Barbosa.

MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Proposed Amendment to Construct Harbor Defense Vessels and Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—[Special.]—Senator McPherson today introduced a proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the construction of three double turret iron or steel harbor-defense vessels of the monitor type, of at least 7,500 tons displacement and a speed of fifteen knots, in place of the single cruiser proposed by the House bill. They are to carry two thirteen-inch rifled guns and are to be so heavily armored as to be invulnerable to shot or shell. Half a million dollars is to be appropriated for torpedo boats and torpedoes, submarine or otherwise, and in addition the construction of ten first-class torpedo boats is authorized.

Crisp and Reed Have Another Matinee.

The question in the House today was the motion of Mr. Reed of Maine to lay on the table the resolution expunging from the Record those portions of the speech of Mr. Walker of Massachusetts which were not uttered on the floor and which reflected on his colleagues, Messrs. Williams and Hoar. No quorum voting on any of the motions made, the House adjourned without taking action. During the discussion a slightly acrimonious colloquy occurred between Speaker Crisp and ex-Speaker Reed. The Speaker had remarked, "If the gentleman objects to any ruling of the Chair he has all his rights," to which Mr. Reed retorted: "In a House three-fourths Democratic? I guess not."

Decision Under the Oleomargarine Law.

The United States Supreme Court today held that there was no penalty imposed by the Oleomargarine act upon dealers who refused or neglected to keep the books and make the monthly returns of receipts and sales of oleomargarine required by regulations under the provisions of the act by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The court says that a matter cannot be made a legal offense by the regulation of a department. If Congress had intended to make liable to penalty dealers who failed to keep the required books it should have done so by direct enactment.

To Extend the Free List.

Senator McPherson today introduced an amendment intended to be proposed to the Springer Free Wool bill providing that after Jan. 1, 1893, all sugars, tank bottoms, drainings, and sweepings, sirups or cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, glucose, and grape sugar shall be admitted free of duty.

Only American Citizens to Be Appointed.

The Secretary of the Navy has declared that none but American citizens shall be appointed to places in the civil forces at the different navy-yards, and the foreign-born men who have found places in governmental institutions within the control of the Navy Department must either become naturalized or declare their intention of taking out papers.

Bering Sea Treaty Will Cost $150,000.

Secretary Blaine estimates that the cost to the United States of carrying out the Bering Sea sealeries arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain will be $150,000, and he, through the Secretary of the Treasury, today sent to the House of Representatives a request for the appropriation of this amount of money.

Capital Briefs.

The Treasury Department today purchased 380,000 ounces of silver at 80.8710¢.8719.

The Senate confirmed Henry L. Besse, to be Register of the Land Office at Ashland, Wis.

If a bill introduced in the House today by Mr. Clark of Wyoming becomes a law, the right of franchise will be extended to every woman in the country over 21 years of age to vote for Representatives in Congress.

In response to a Senate resolution, the Secretary of War says the Kansas City and Memphis Railway and Bridge company has so far complied with the law providing for a wagon way as well as a railway over the new structure at Memphis.

Senator Sherman today introduced a joint resolution, requesting the President to invite the governments of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, Santo Domingo, and Hawaii to send official delegates to the meeting of the Pan-American Medical Congress to be held in Washington, D. C., in September, 1893.

DECIDED IN FAVOR OF LOS ANGELES.

Judge Ross Says Being a Terminal City Gives It Lower Freight Rates.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 25.—In the United States Circuit Court today Judge Ross read an opinion in which he dismissed the petition of the City of San Bernardino, Cal., to cause the Santa Fé railroad company to carry freight from Eastern points to San Bernardino as cheaply as to Los Angeles. The former is on the line of road directly on the route from the East to Los Angeles and is sixty miles farther east than Los Angeles, yet rates to San Bernardino are higher than to Los Angeles. Judge Ross held that inasmuch as Los Angeles was a terminal point under the Inter-State Commerce law it was entitled to cheaper rates than interior points on the same road.

MONEY FOR THE FAIR.

THE DIRECTORY COMMITTED TO AN APPROPRIATION.

Messrs. Gage, Walker, and Waller Appear Before the Durborow Committee and Give an Unequivocal Statement of Their Position—Chicago Has Done Everything Demanded—National Character of the Exposition—New York Planning for a Large Exhibit—Other World's Fair News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—[Special.]—Messrs. Gage, Walker, and Waller today placed before the Durborow committee the official declaration that the World's Fair wants an appropriation. Their statement was unequivocal. It commits the directory and the friends of the Fair in Congress to the support of the appropriation rather than of the loan. There is nothing in the statement made to show that a loan will be acceptable. If that plan is ultimately adopted it will be by the action of Congress and not through any action of the Exposition management. Much of the ground gone over before the committee was familiar and need not be traveled again.

Mr. Gage was the first speaker. He half apologized for the trouble the committee had been given, but he thought it desirable in view of the importance of the Fair that there should be the fullest understanding of the subject. He explained how the Illinois corporation had raised $10,000,000 and done everything else demanded by Congress. But the scope of the enterprise had broadened so much that $17,000,000 or $18,000,000 would be needed. As everything was done by direction of Congress he thought it right that the government should do its share in meeting the enlarged needs of the Exposition. The equities, he believed, demanded the $5,000,000 appropriation on the same terms as the shareholders contributed their funds. Anything but a direct appropriation on these conditions, Mr. Gage thought, would tend to radically change the relation of the government toward the Fair, and this was undesirable. He closed by saying that the original bill introduced by Mr. Durborow reflected the views of the Fair officials, and he thought its passage would be satisfactory to everybody.

Walker Dwelt on Its National Character.

Edwin Walker followed Mr. Gage. He dwelt on the national character of the Fair and on the recognition Congress had given it as such in both the bill creating the National Commission and in the passage of the resolution under which the Dockery investigation was conducted by the present House. Mr. Walker explained at length wherein the proposition for an appropriation was the more equitable one and was demanded by the relation of the government toward the Exposition. Having complied, he said, with the terms of the act, the Exposition company found itself in need of more money, and the question was, how was it to be provided? As the company had done all that the law required, then the representatives of the government should take hold of the matter, and, if necessary, should provide further sums of money to complete the work. Congress had committed itself fully to that plan when it was a work of the government and not of any city. The people should understand that the Fair was a national and not a local enterprise. The idea of national control should not be disassociated from the Exposition. The government was the responsible party. He also stated that the Fair directors were in favor of the proposed naval review, in which New York and Virginia are interested.

Mr. Waller concluded the speechmaking. He indorsed everything that had been stated by Messrs. Gage and Walker, and added some fresh reasons why the appropriation should be made. This ended the hearing, and also the discussion of the subject for the present.

Chairman Durborow left for Springfield tonight, and no effort will be made to get the committee together again before Monday. The Chicagoans, with the exception of President Baker, went home this evening, as there is nothing more for them to do at present.

Influence of the Dockery Report.

The course the committee has taken has been based upon the certainty that the report of the Dockery committee will do a great deal towards influencing the World's Fair legislation. It will be at least a fortnight before that committee can make its report. When this is done the friends of the Fair will know just what course to pursue. It may be in the main favorable and its effect towards an appropriation, though the amount may not be as large as the directors have requested. If this prove to be the case the provisions of the bill before the Durborow committee can be easily amended so as to meet the opinions of the Dockery subcommittee. If the tendency of the report should be unfavorable the friends of the Fair will lose nothing by awaiting its effect on the House and adapting their policy to what seems to be the sentiment. The course taken by the Chicago committee is also based on the certainty that the session will last well through the summer, and that they will have time to work up a feeling in favor of legislation, not alone in Washington but in the districts of the members as well. The more that is known of the Fair, it is believed, the stronger will be the willingness of the country to receive liberal treatment at the hands of Congress.

With the policy of the Fair definitely determined against a loan and in favor of an appropriation there is no probability that a unanimous report may be had from the Durborow committee. Messrs. Little and McCreary may simply content themselves with reporting against the appropriation. Or they may suggest a loan. In any event the House will have the alternative proposition of a loan before it and a fight for the appropriation may draw some of the fire of those who were originally opposed to even so much as a loan. The point is that if Congress ultimately determines on a loan rather than a direct appropriation the directors of the Fair will be free from the responsibility. Congress itself will shoulder the responsibility for changing the relation of the government towards the Exposition. This will free the local directory from the embarrassments which might result if they came before Congress themselves soliciting the loan. Whatever the outcome may be the Chicago delegation had no intention of placing the Fair in a position where it might not receive government aid at all. The belief is that the course taken will result in proper recognition from Congress.

The Dockery committee will have a meeting tomorrow for the purpose of going over so much of the testimony taken in Chicago as the committee's stenographer has typewritten, and deciding what portion of it shall go to the printer. Much of the matter reported is not strictly pertinent to the investigation—such for instance, as the comparative statement of the cost of buildings at the Philadelphia Centennial and at the Chicago Exposition—but it is worth preserving for its historical value, and the committee will probably cause it to be published with the volume of testimony. Chairman Dockery has personally revised 666 pages of typewritten copy, not including the report submitted by President Baker and a mass of other matter that was filed at Chicago in printed form; but none of the testimony has been examined by the other members of the committee, and no copy has been sent to the public printer. The evidence taken in this city has not yet been submitted by the official reporter, but about 500 typewritten pages of it will be ready for correction by the committee tomorrow.

NEW YORK GREATLY INTERESTED.

Louis M. Howland, General Manager for the State, Tells of the Plans Made.

New York is getting ready to do big things at the World's Fair. The Empire State was a long time waking up, but according to General Manager Louis M. Howland, who reached Chicago yesterday, it will, from this time on, forge ahead with the ambition of outdoing all the remaining States.

The idea of reproducing the old Rensselaer house has been abandoned, and the State Pavilion will be designed by Architects McKim, Mead & White of New York. They are also the designers of the Agricultural Building at Jackson Park.

"It is a pity," Mr. Howland said last night, "that New-Yorkers do not know more about the magnitude of the Exposition. If they did they would become as enthusiastic as the people of Chicago. I would like to bring Gov. Flower here if it were practicable. New York I know will not be a laggard in the race. We have started out now to have the finest State building on the Exposition grounds and the finest exhibit. Shall we get more than the $300,000 already appropriated by the State Legislature? I don't know. But New York will do its share, and more.

"I was specially pleased with the plans which I saw yesterday for the Fine Arts Building at Jackson Park. I think it will be one of the handsomest buildings upon the grounds. New York artists are fully alive to the importance of a display at the Fair, and are making strenuous efforts to bring New York art treasures to Chicago. In general I think that New York sentiment fully appreciates the wide-reaching influence that the Fair will exert."

Mr. Howland was much interested in the World's Fair proceedings in Congress.

"I certainly think," he said, "that an appropriation should be made by the government."

Next Thursday there will be a big meeting of the entire New York State Commission at Albany, and Mr. Howland will be there. So will Director-General George R. Davis, who will leave tomorrow for Albany to attend the meeting and then go on to Washington.

PLANS FOR LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

R. L. Henry Explains What Is Contemplated by His Syndicate.

The syndicate of capitalists which the Ways and Means committee has recommended be given the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers by lake to Jackson Park will be incorporated in a few days in a stock company, the title of which will probably be "The World's Fair Steamship company."

R. L. Henry, who is the organizer of the syndicate, said yesterday that he expected the contract to be drawn within a few days. Mr. Henry is a Chicago lumberman, of the Henry & Coatsworth company. He disclosed the plans of the syndicate as far as they have been matured as follows:

"Our exclusive privilege begins the first of next month. At that time we shall start boats running between the Lake-Front and Jackson Park and charge 15 cents for single trips and 25 cents for a round trip. We shall maintain that price until the close of the Fair unless somebody else starts a rival line and cuts prices. In that event we will meet competition if it gets down to five cents."

"In May, 1893, at the time of the opening of the Exposition, we expect to have a fleet of fourteen boats. The line between the Lake-Front and the park will consist of four steamers with a carrying capacity of 5,000 passengers each. Two of the boats will be whalebacks, and the other two, the Livingstone and the T. W. Palmer. They are now plying as freight-boats between Chicago and Buffalo and other points. They will be remodeled by having an extra deck, and the interior will also be fitted up for sleeping cots and dining-room.

"From Kenosha and points between that city and the park we expect to have two vessels carrying 1,500 passengers each. We shall have two other boats of like capacity plying between Michigan City and the park. Boats on these two routes will make trips every two hours.

"We expect to have a fleet of six small boats, which can run under the bridges, to ply between the Lake-Front and points along the river. We will pick up passengers from the Union Station and also from the Northwestern. The fare will probably be five cents. That is as cheap as visitors could ride on a street-car line. Other boats will probably run between Lincoln Park and the Lake-Front, so that in a measure we shall be in competition with the street railway lines.

"The entire fleet will be lighted with electricity, and the river boats will probably be specially constructed. Between the Lake-Front and the park the big boats will make trips every half hour.

"By the terms of the specifications we are required to advance the funds for building the necessary pier on the Lake-Front. This will cost between $50,000 and $75,000. We shall begin work just as soon as the contract is awarded us. Prices, I may add, on all the routes will be popular."

THEY OBJECT TO THE DELAY.

World's Fair Officials Anxious About the Track Elevation Plans.

World's Fair officers are working themselves up over the delay in providing for the elevation of the Illinois Central tracks at the Jackson Park entrance. When the subject was discussed first the company announced that the work could not be completed in time for the fair opening unless permission to begin was granted by March 1.

The directors have seen two months pass with no practical advance in what they consider a matter of vital importance, and yesterday they sent a communication to Commissioner Ayer, asking his aid in hurrying the granting of the necessary permits.

The Commissioner will call the attention of the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys South to the matter at the next meeting.

On top of this urgent request for speed in the matter of elevations, a protest was yesterday filed with the City Clerk asking that certain restrictions be placed on the construction of the viaduct. The protest is briefly as follows:

To the Honorable Committee of Streets and Alleys South—Gentlemen: As residents and owners of property east of the right of way of the Illinois Central railroad company and north of Jackson Park, we respectfully ask your honorable body to protest against any authority being granted to that company to erect a viaduct, which shall cross Fifty-first street, Fifty-third street, or Fifty-seventh street, with less than a clear headway for driveways. There is no reason why the Illinois Central railroad company should be permitted to cross public streets at a less elevation than is required of elevated railways in other parts of the city. Respectfully

R. S. THOMPSON,
DANIEL JOHNSTON,
L. P. PERVY,
S. L. UNDERWOOD.

What Illinois Women Are Doing.

Mrs. Frances Phillips, President of the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board, returned to headquarters yesterday, after a vacation to Hot Springs, Ark. Meanwhile work throughout the State has progressed. Over half the counties have Exposition clubs. Kane and Kendall Counties have each pledged $20 as their quota of the $2,000 which is to be raised by the women of Illinois for the Children's Home. Cass County has just been organized, with Mrs. J. W. Vadeventer President, Mrs. Senator Leeper Secretary, and Miss Kate Wilson Treasurer. Mrs. Frank Gilbert has organized an Exposition club at Kankakee with Mrs. S. Dewey President, Mrs. H. C. Clark Vice-President, Mrs. George F. Lovell Secretary, Mrs. Mildred Leavitt Treasurer.

Exposition Notes.

Chief of Construction Burnham was yesterday authorized to contract with Burke & Co. of Chicago for the construction of the mosaic floor of the Administration Building for $5,000.

Chief Samuels and John Thorpe of the Department of Horticulture began yesterday the installation of the Nursery exhibit in the Midway Plaisance. Two hundred fruit trees of rare varieties from Colorado were set out.

Connecticut has decided to put up a State pavilion of the general style of architecture of one of the old colonial Connecticut houses. Warren R. Briggs, the architect of the board, presented the plans yesterday, and they were approved. The building will cost $15,000.

Chief Ives of the Department of Fine Arts returned from New York yesterday, where he says he left the artists harmonious and splendidly organized. Chief Ives does not think there is much chance for that New York company which proposes to make a private retrospective display of American art in a down-town building apart from the Exposition.

There is a bare possibility that new bids will be asked for the 92,000 incandescent electric light plant at Jackson Park. George Westinghouse Jr. of the Westinghouse company, who failed to get any portion of the work, all of which went to the electric light trust at $5.95 per light, has been protesting for the last ten days. The matter was finally left to Vice-President Higinbotham.

Three Men Shot in a Drunken Quarrel.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va., April 25.—Saturday night James Martin of Syracuse, N. Y., "John Baltimore" Tracy of Baltimore, Md., George Workenbecker of Parkersburg, W. Va., and George and James Johnson of Saginaw, Mich., arrived at Fairmount and located a camp near the town. They procured a keg of beer and began a spree. William E. Tracy of Dunbar, Pa., joined the party and soon became intoxicated. The two Tracys engaged in a quarrel and came to blows. All the party were armed and the row became general. The first shot fired entered the brain of Tracy of Dunbar, killing him instantly. "Baltimore" Tracy was fatally shot in the left breast near the heart and was cut in the head with a knife. Workenbecker was shot through the neck, the ball narrowly missing the jugular vein. The entire party was placed under arrest.

WANT A GOOD EXHIBIT

CITIZENS OF MANCHESTER, ENG., FAVOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Meeting Held for the Purpose of Considering England's Representation—Mr. McCormick, Commissioner from Chicago, Present—Leading Townsfolk Enthusiastic Over the Coming Exposition—Increase of England's Appropriation for the Event.

A meeting of manufacturers, merchants, and others interested in the World's Fair was held recently at the Manchester (Eng.) Town Hall. The Mayor, Mr. Leech, presided and there was a fair attendance. Mr. Talbot, Town Clerk, said letters had been received from Sir James Fergusson, M. P., Sir H. Roscoe, M. P., and other gentlemen regretting they were unable to be present.

The Mayor said the English Government had appointed members of the Society of Arts to be Commissioners on their behalf for the Exhibition and Sir Douglas Galton, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, and Sir Henry Trueman Wood had come down to put the matter before the merchants and manufacturers of the district. Mr. McCormick, the Commissioner from Chicago, was also present. Considering the importance of the Exhibition he had readily consented to the wish expressed by the Commissioners that he should call a public meeting to consider the matter. The Exhibition would be on perhaps a larger scale than any yet held, and the citizens of Chicago had themselves formed a guarantee fund of £2,000,000 in order to insure its success. The English Government had at first voted £25,000 to assist the representation of England at the Exhibition, and this sum had since been increased to £60,000. No doubt there was some soreness in England with regard to the McKinley tariff; but other countries had to submit to the same regulations, and France and Germany were making great efforts to be thoroughly represented.

Sir Douglas Galton said he and his fellow-Commissioners had come down because they felt the enormous importance of having England properly represented at the Chicago Exhibition. He might be met by remarks as to the McKinley tariff, but it was his strong opinion that English manufacturers benefited by the protection which existed in America. If the Americans had not had protection for their manufactures and industries they would now be competing with England more than any other nation in the world, and probably, with their wonderful skill and talent, would be beating it. It was not so much for the sale of goods in the United States that Englishmen ought to exhibit at this Exhibition. The Exhibition would not only represent the United States, but would be an exhibition on the part of all nations in the world. The South American republics, with which England had a large trade, would be fully represented. There would be China and Japan, and also other nations to whom England now sends goods. There would, in addition, be a strong representation of the industries of Germany and France. The French Government had voted £100,000 for the purpose, and the German Government has set apart an equal, if not a larger, sum for the purpose not only of being properly represented, but of subsidizing the manufacturers who sent their goods to the World's Fair, so as to increase their markets. It was on that account he urged the manufacturers to make an effort so that England should be properly represented on the occasion. Those who went to Chicago would not only have the opportunity of seeing a wonderful exhibition, but a magnificent and indeed a unique city. He might mention that efforts were being made by institutions in London, such as the Polytechnic and the Young Men's Christian Association, to enable young men and women to visit Chicago next year at a comparatively small cost. The government was extremely desirous that England should be thoroughly represented, and for that reason had within the last two days increased the amount to be devoted to this purpose from £25,000 to £60,000.

Compares Manchester and Chicago.

Mr. McCormick said it gave him great pleasure to be in Manchester. In America Manchester was regarded as the Chicago of Great Britain. There was, however, a marked difference between the two places. Manchester was the center of a great manufacturing district, and Chicago was the center of a great agricultural district. The population of each place was about 1,000,000, and, like Manchester, Chicago was about to make a canal which would save the transshipment of goods. He did not propose to discuss the McKinley tariff, but he would like to point out that, notwithstanding that tariff, the United States was still by far England's best customer. Chicago, moreover, was the center of a large district where there had been a great deal of opposition to the tariff. By sending goods to the Exhibition English manufacturers would be able to demonstrate to the merchants and agriculturists of the Great West how much cheaper they could sell their goods without the tariff. Exhibitors would be allowed to mark on their goods the cost to the buyer at Chicago without the tariff and the cost with the tariff. This would be a practical demonstration of the benefit there would be in doing away with the tariff. The Chicago exhibition would be absolutely unique. Exhibitions had been held in countries which were not only large manufacturers but large exporters of manufactured goods. The United States, on the other hand, did not export manufactured goods, or at any rate did not in large quantities. It exported raw materials, and principally to England, taking back manufactured goods. Efforts were about to be made in the United States to secure a share of the cotton trade with South America, which had hitherto been controlled by Great Britain. The making of a canal across Nicaragua would make the sea route to South America 2,700 miles shorter from New York than from Liverpool. China and Japan would also be brought nearer to New York than to Liverpool. The distance to Yokohama would be 2,000 miles less from New York than from Liverpool. Railways were being run down through Mexico and along both sides of South America. He gave these as reasons why this country should endeavor to be properly represented at the Chicago Exhibition. Shrewd traders from the South American and other markets would come to the Exhibition, and would be much influenced by what they would see. Mr. McCormick added that in the first three quarters of last year the United States took about £22,000,000 sterling worth of goods from England, and that during the same period Germany only took £14,000,000 and France only £10,000,000.

To Be No Ordinary Exhibition.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen next addressed the meeting. He said Manchester was always first in every good work, and he was sure the Manchester manufacturers would take a prominent part in this Exhibition. It would be no ordinary exhibition. It would not be an exhibition for purposes of amusement like that at Paris. There would be no need for a large central aisle for people to promenade in while the band played. It would be an exhibition for business-men and intended for business purposes. He hoped England would make a good exhibit and show what the old country could do. It would be a great mistake if England did not offer the right hand of fellowship to the United States on this occasion. It would, moreover, be very important to show the Americans the prices at which English goods could be manufactured and what it costs to have a tariff. It was often said: What was the use of sending things out to America to be copied? But this idea about copying was all nonsense. Englishmen and the Americans were brothers, and why should not they steal from one another?

Sir H. Thruelman Wood also addressed the meeting. He said that a large part of the space had already been applied for, though scarcely any exhibiters had come forward representing the industries of Manchester.

Mr. McCormick remarked that the English manufacturers could not please their brethren in America better than by staying away if they feared that their ideas would be copied. The Americans were beginning to be exporters of iron goods, and it would quite suit them if that class of goods was not represented from this country. As to what had been said in regard to protective legislation in America, it was fair to point out that the United States had only followed the example of Great Britain in the latter part of last century, and it could not be said that they had not learned their lesson well. When the United States had reached the point at which Great Britain had now arrived, England would find a very serious competitor. That time was approaching in iron manufactures, and already the United States was sending locomotives and all kinds of iron manufactures to Australia. It was also worth pointing out that in the United States coal was now for the first time being raised at a cheaper rate than in England. He thought these were all considerations which English manufacturers should take into account in reference to the Chicago Exhibition.

The Mayor of Oldham, Mr. Emmott, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. McCormick for his attendance at the meeting and the information he had given. Mr. Emmott said he had no intention of sending anything himself to Chicago. He tried to sell his goods without sending them to exhibitions. Still, they ought to look at this matter in the light of the facts presented to them. The makers of machinery in England did most of their business, he believed, with foreign countries, and as they sometimes complained that their goods were not known he did not see why they should object to the advertisement they would get at Chicago.

E. Helm, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, seconded the motion. He said the feeling expressed by Mr. Bailey did exist in Manchester. Business-men naturally took what they regarded as a business view of such a matter. At the same time there was also a broader spirit in Manchester which was not jealous of our neighbors across the Atlantic.

WILL INTRODUCE SMOKE-CONSUMERS.

Projected Improvements to Stop the Nuisance at the Masonic Temple.

At last it has been decided that a smoke-consuming device of some kind is necessary in the Masonic Temple. The contractors who furnished the steam plant said that the owners of the building would have to foot the bills for any smoke-consuming devices introduced. The owners of the building, on the other hand, insisted that Fraser & Chalmers agreed to furnish a smokeless plant. The chimney is rapidly pushing itself into the notoriously obnoxious class. The owners have taken the matter into their own hands, however, and have arranged for introducing Ritter furnaces. Two of a battery of eight boilers are to be replaced at once. In case a successful showing is made with these the entire battery will be replaced. An attempt will be made in this way to redeem the reputation of the temple, and the question of who is to foot the bill will be settled after the work is done.

The Temple Court and Owings Buildings have been old-time offenders against the smoke ordinances. It is said that a scheme for a joint heating and power plant is on foot for these buildings. A plant is to be located in the court in the rear of the Owings Building which will supply the Owings Building, the Temple Court Building, and the new Dexter Building on Adams street. There will be ample space to build furnaces of the most approved type. According to W. L. B. Jenney, the Murphy and Ritter furnaces need more space in height than can be readily secured in an ordinary building. The Ritter requires a space of eleven or twelve feet high, while the Murphy should have nearly a half more. Where the court is utilized for the location of boilers there is practically no limit to the space available.

HORSES AND CATTLE BURNED TO DEATH

A Destructive Fire in a Parkville, L. I., Dairy Concern—The Stables Burned.

PARKVILLE, L. I., April 25.—A fire started in one of the out-buildings of the Cheshire Improvement company establishment at half-past 1 o'clock this morning. In the high wind it spread rapidly to the three big barns of the concern in which were stabled 250 head of cattle and horses. The barns burned like tinder and the engine which arrived played upon them with little or no effect.

Overseer Stretch of the company and the employés worked hard to save the cattle, but despite their efforts it is thought that 150 burned. Engines were called from the towns in the vicinity of Parkville and efforts were made to save the buildings in the vicinity of the burning barns. At half-past 2 this morning the firemen had the flames under control, the loss amounting to $75,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The Cheshire Improvement company is a large dairy concern. Its plant in Parkville is valued at something over $200,000.

Before Their Price Goes Up.

Now doth the wise and prudent youth
To save his shekels see a chance,
And from his jeweler buys a stock
Of engagement circlets in advance.
—*New York Herald.*

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 25.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate new companies as follows:

Delphi Building and Loan Association, Chicago; capital stock, $5,000 000; incorporators, Dr. Henry H. Boulter, C. H. Howard, and others.

Chicago Metropolitan Sanitarium, Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, Edward E. Smith, William J. Tewksbury, and W. Irving Culver.

The Macia Automatic Fire Extinguishing company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, A. L. Allen, W. R. Payne, and H. G. Sweeney.

The Rhymyer Machine company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Charles F. Loesch, James G. Elsdon, and Thomas J. Holmes.

Paul Piano company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, C. D. Otis, F. L. Brown, and Herman B. Jackson.

W. L. Lee & Co., Chicago; to manufacture machinery, etc.; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, W. L. Lee, A. Tallman, and S. B. Lee.

Manhattan Publishing company, Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, B. W. Estabrook, M. C. Kean, and Lewis F. Hovey.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY, LORGNETTE SPECTACLES, State, between bridge and Lake-st.; or on Cottage Grove grip; finder return, Central Music Hall building. Room 28; liberal reward.

LOST—LADY'S SMALL GOLD WATCH. Open face, marked "Pass, 1891." inside case. A liberal reward will be given to finder if left at Metropole Hotel.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH CHARM LOCKET CONtaining pictures of three children; monogram A. J. H. on one side, rhine stone on the other. Address L 113, Tribune office.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 225th-sts., a silver purse, monogram C. T. on cover. Return to Hotel Metropole and receive $5 reward.

LOST—POCKETBOOK ON WELLS-ST. FINDER please return to 588 Rush-st. and receive pay.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—ACUTE PAIN OF RHEUMATISM and other diseases removed in from 2 to 12 hours; all kinds of skin disease rapidly cured by the Alkaline treatment (which is the only rational one); Curate Absorbent (external) and Curative Fluid; price $1 each, by druggist or from them. PROF. BRUNTON, the Canadian Chemist, office 188 North Clark-st.; first week in May, Masonic Temple, Room 1208. Call or write.

PERSONAL—SOUR STOMACH, HEADACHE, weakness, kidney affections, piles, impure blood, etc., rapidly cured by the Alkaline treatment, Curative Fluid. Ask your druggist for it; price $1. PROF. BRUNTON, the Canadian Chemist, office 188 North Clark-st.; first week in May, Room 1208 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—THE HARTMAN DETECTIVE Agency, 128 South Clark-st., Room 8—Successful, reliable, and confidential; experienced shadowers; detectives sent to any section of country.

PERSONAL—THE MARION WALKER TREATment for the complexion removes freckles, blackheads, and all facial blemishes. Lavender Paste permanently removes superfluous hair. Consultation invited. 211 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—CONSUMPTIVES OR PHYSICIANS attending consumptives are earnestly requested to communicate with Prof. Brunton, the Canadian chemist, 188 North Clark-st.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO BEcome beautiful as Venus de Milo have care of charge call or address for sealed circulars to MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION—BY YOUNG MAN, A JUNIOR DRUG clerk, 2 years' city reference and term at college. Address G 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, THREE hours' office work in evenings; engaged during day; experienced. Address G 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ADDRESS CIRCULars or envelopes per 1,000; also will do counting. Address G 137, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; REFerences. Address L 89, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHER; shorthand operator; city references; experienced. Address G 131, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman by young, active, experienced man; can furnish bond. Address L 93, Tribune office.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRAUGHTSMAN. Address L 81, Tribune office.

Butlers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS BUTler or to do general work. Best references. Address L 98, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MEAT cutter; can cut and dress; best of reference. HENRY NORTH, 218, 134 Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN OR manager of stock; thoroughly understands the care of horses; best of reference. Address G 8, 162 Washington-st. J. H., 371, Grand Crossing, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN TO care for horses, or general work; handy with tools; good reference. Address L 69, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER BY DAY or week. 3509 Prairie-av., 3d floor.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ENGLISHman, position of trust in riding academy or elsewhere to teach riding; is a good driver and thoroughly responsible. Address L 73, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
175 Monroe-st. Tel. 1377.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE in want promptly supplied with stenographers using the Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier, or Yost. Some are bookkeepers; some own machine.
HANNA, 417 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER with six years' experience in court reporting and office work; best of references. Flat 24, 434 47th-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY IN lowa; American seamstress; can do fancy work. Address L 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PLAIN SEWER IN A family; object good home. Rear 3027 Vincennes-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT NURSE; good references. 89 Locust-st.

Cooks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK, also by German girl for general work. 419 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress or for general housework. Good references. Apply 2367 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS as cook and second girl; private family. 4808 Wentworth-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, AND willing to do cooking. 39 Pine-st.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR second work. 2802 Wentworth-av., 1st flat, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SWEDish girl for second work. Can be seen at present employer's, 2213 Michigan-av.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN FOR laundry work or cleaning by the day; excellent references. Address L 78, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE, MIDdle-aged lady, to take charge of a building for living rooms and small wages; give best of city references. Address K 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WOMAN WITH REFerence to work by the day. 3026 Armour-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—FOR OFFICE AND DEPARTMENT work in wholesale dry goods house a young man of 17 or 18 years; must be good with pen and figures; one who lives with parents preferred. Address D M 119, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their positions call at 183 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TEND STORE and sell pictures; references required. Call at 107 Quincy-st.

WANTED—REGISTERED ASSISTANT GERMAN drug clerk; 987 Ogden-av.

WANTED—GERMAN DRUG CLERK; 10 YEARS' experience; single. 3038 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—OFFICE CLERKS, STENOGRAPHers, salesmen. 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—IN AMEN'S FURNISHING STORE A young man about 18 years old. Must furnish good reference. Apply at 173 East 22d-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMAN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the new patent chemical inkerasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 300 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $6320 in six days, another $53 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. For terms and particulars address the Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Company X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY POSTED BOOT AND shoe salesman; also Central and southern Iowa; good openings for wide-awake men; state experience. Address J 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELERS FOR CANADA NURseries. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN TO RETAIL DIrect to the consumer, outside of this city, an improved rubber stamp inking pad. Call personally on J. L. FALL, 302 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—SALESMAN, 406 STOCK EXCHANGE.

WANTED—A GOOD, EXPERIENCED REAL estate salesman. W. C. KENNEY & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — SALESMAN FOR CITY TRADE; state reference and salary. SHAFFER & FLEMING, 182 State-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN SO SELL TABACCO TO city trade. State references. Address L 70, Tribune office.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—GOOD SOLICITORS TO SOLICIT accident insurance on salary and commissions. J. H. WEBBER & CO., 1203 Unity Block, 81 Dearborn-st.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN ERRANDS AND learn wholesale jewelry business; wages at first $3 per week. Must be well recommended. Address L 105, Tribune office.

WANTED—STRONG BOY. CALL AT AMERIcan Chemical Works, 9 South Union-st.

WANTED—AMERICAN BOY NOT OVER 14 IN real estate office. Address L 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY. 406 STOCK EXchange.

WANTED—BOY OF 18 FOR OFFICE; MUST write and figure well. L 82, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—15 GOOD MEN TO LEARN WIRE drawing; steady work and good wages. Baker Wire Co., Lockport, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCH AND JEWelry repairer; steady employment.
H. G. SCHRAMM, 3015 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—ENGINEER AND DRAUGHTSMAN at 26 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MACHINERY MOLDers to go to a Western city. L 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—CABINETMAKERS; STEADY WORK. TAYLOR, 302 Wabash-av., 3d floor.

WANTED—TAILOR; FIRST-CLASS COAT maker; steady work. HENRY F. EHRHORN, 3814 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc

WANTED—A COMPETENT COACHMAN; MUST be a strictly temperate and bring city reference. Address L 110, Tribune office.

WANTED—COACHMAN; MUST BE WELL ACquainted in the city and have good references. Apply to KNIGHT & CO., 21 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; SINGLE; ONLY those who have had first-class places, with references, need apply; two horses, one cow. 6045 Harvard-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN WITH PUSH IN EACH CITY and town to introduce the fastest selling household article on record; over a million sold in Philadelphia; will pay competent person $4 per day. Address, with stamp, W. H. WILLIAMSON, 44 N. 4th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—TWO NEAT, STEADY MEN; LIGHT work; $18 weekly. 1214 Belle-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SHIP AND handle stove repairs of all description. Address L 108, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR THE ROAD TO solicit subscriptions for large publishing house; $50 cash security required; salary $75 a mon'h. Address D F 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A TEAMING FIRM, A YOUNG man with $500 to $600 cash, to pay freights and collect; give references and salary expected. Address L 105, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE ORDERS; NO DElivering or collecting; experience; steady work; best terms; best specialties; samples free. GLEN BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF WORK CAN MAKE from $3 to $5 per day handling our wash boiler novelty. Can be sold evenings. Sample by mail, 20 cents. F. H. COLE & CO., 81 Nassau-st., New York.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY NORTH side Tribune route; north of North-av.; only those employed during day or attending school. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4 Tribune Bldg.

WANTED—50 LABORERS IN LUMBER YARD. Apply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD REFERences, in bakery store. 160 Sebor-st., cor. Desplaines. FISHER & DOLLING.

WANTED—MEN; VACANCIES; CALL; EMPLOYment. CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., Rm. 11, 108 Washington-st.

WANTED—PACKERS, EXPERIENCED IN DRY goods and liquors; good job to right parties. Apply H. WOLF & CO., 240 to 252 E. Madison-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS WANTING HELP of any kind apply to WM. REED & CO., Tacoma.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE FOR general office work. Address, stating references, experience, and salary expected, L 104, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND CALIgraph operator; must be experienced; $10 per week. Address L 67, Tribune office.

Saleswomen.

WANTED—GOOD SEWERS, OPERATORS, APprentices; also ladies and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting; steady work, high wages; call or write. MME. DEVOE, 300 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAIST FINISHER; no others need apply. 106 Delaware-place.

Nurses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO ASSIST IN care of two small children; chamber work and plain sewing; must have references. Address B G 78, Tribune office.

General Housework.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID. 2426 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR FAMILY OF TWO; small flat. 808 Warren-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no washing. 3166 Lake Park-av.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT GIRL OR WOMAN for dining-room and plain sewing. Call Wednesday 9 to 11 a. m., 310 Tacoma Bldg., or address by mail. MRS. HINMAN, Kenilworth, Cook Co., Ill.

WANTED—HOTEL SHERMAN, 300 EAST CHIcago-av.; table girl, kitchen girl; $4 and $5 week, board and room. A. B. WATSON.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 3954 Prairie-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR FAMILY IN suburb; girl for general work; wages $5; also cook and waitress for small hotel; ten girls for general work and nurse for invalid. Apply in fruit store, 417 North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—2 LADY AND 2 GENTLEMAN CANvassers; no peddling; salary and commission. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 708.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

260 BOWEN-AV., CORNER COTTAGE GROVE—The Goodall"—A select family hotel; elegant rooms; every convenience and excellent table; rates reasonable; reference required.

413 40TH-ST.—BEAUTIFUL LOCATION NEAR Grand-blvd. and lake shore suburban station. Newly furnished rooms for a few nice gentlemen; excellent board.

1635 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board.

1911 WABASH-AV.—FINE FRONT SUITE, SECond floor, with first-class board; reasonable.

2226 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND LARGE ELEgant rooms; pleasant place; convenient to business centers.

2248 WABASH-AV.—TWO SQUARE AND ONE single room, elegantly furnished; excellent table and service; moderate rates.

2436 PRAIRIE-AV.—THE HOFFMAN, LATELY reopened as a family hotel; magnificently furnished; a select and elegant house.

2549 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE ROOM ON FIRST floor; s. e. and w. view; handsomely furnished, pleasant surroundings; suitable for gentleman and wife; also single room and room 24x24 suitable for 3 gentlemen; excellent table; references.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS with board.

3542 LAKE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE room; every convenience; table first-class; block from Douglas station C. R. R.

GENTLEMEN ALONE OWNING RICHLY FURnished flat near I. C. Station, would board two ladies or lady and gentleman for the summer; lady could take charge of house; am fond of good music; would entertain communications only from people of education, refinement, and means, willing to pay for a superior home. Address H 47, Tribune.

North Side.

175 RUSH-ST.—ABOVE AND OTHER ROOMS, with board; reasonable.

221 ONTARIO—PLEASANT SOUTH FRONT room, with table board; $3.50 a week.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—ALCOVE AND SINGLE rooms, with board; references required.

451 LINCOLN-AV.—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN Park, 3 or 4 nicely furnished rooms, with or without board.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

FREDERICK-ST., NEAR CLARK—LARGE FURnished alcove room, with excellent board, to rent to two gentlemen or couple; all conveniences and good references given; near to Lincoln Park and cable. Address G 102, Tribune office.

FRONT ALCOVE ROOM TO RENT, NEAR LINcoln Park, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also one small room. Address D Y 4, Tribune office.

West Side.

346 WELLS-ST.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at reasonable rates.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 Tacoma; free to boarders; select places.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE ST., NEAR PALM. Cor House—Cozily-furnished warm rooms, $2 a week. Use of bath; with board, $6 per week, $1 a day.

THE ALABAMA, 3460 AND 3462 WENTWORTH-AV., is a charming family hotel suited to the wants of the elite of Chicago, beautifully situated near the lake, commanding lovely views and convenient to I. C. and the L. S. and M. S. R. R.; also Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st. cars.

THE HOFFMAN—2426 PRAIRIE-AV., LATELY opened as a family hotel, magnificently furnished. A select and elegant home.

WINDSOR E HOTEL DEARBORN-ST., PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates, 75c to $1.50 per day. S. KREISER, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY YOUNG MARRIED couple, in private family, north of Center, east of Halsted, south of Fullerton. References. Address L 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY 3 GENTS; SOUTH SIDE; ONE ROOM; must be within 2 blocks of cable; state price. Address L 99, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY 3 GENTS; SOUTH SIDE; ONE ROOM; about $18 per week. Apply personally 218 La Salle, Room 605.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG MARRIED couple in private family, South Side; best of references; state price. Address L 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, apply WM. REED & CO., Tacoma.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—GENERAL AND SPECIAL AGENTS for every unoccupied district west of the Alleghany Mountains; several general agencies open for contract; Indiana, Iowa, Colorado, S. Dakota, Southern Illinois, and part of Missouri; also St. Paul; company writing $2,000,000 per month; "the coming company of America;" writes all the improved forms of policies, life, 10 and 20 year renewable terms; 10, 15, and 20 payment life or bond policies in connection with one of the oldest and largest investment companies in America; the Fidelity was incorporated 1876, and has over $35,000,000 in force. Special terms, limited management expense and insurance at cost.

Agents can challenge comparison and defy competition on any form written by any company doing business in America.

Liberal contracts will be made with men that can show good references. Address
FRANK B. FLEMING, Western Manager,
Fidelity Mutual Life of Philadelphia,
115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

$100 PER MONTH SALARY TO EXPERIENCED solicitors; must be willing to travel; good references required. Nat'l Mdse. Supply Co., Room 65, 243 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OLD NEWSPAPERS.

25 cents per hundred.

Tribune Counting-Room.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FORCE OF HABIT—

Mrs. Bingo—"I noticed, Mr. Bingo, there was a rent in your trousers this morning."

Mr. Bingo—"Thank heaven, Mrs. Bingo! give it to the landlord when he comes."

A TENANT RECENTLY REMARKED THAT HE DIDN'T BELIEVE ONE COULD RAISE GOOD CHILDREN IN A RENTED HOUSE!

You are not doing your duty to your wife and children unless you are employing the quickest possible method in securing a home of your own.

AND HERE ARE SOME REASONS:

In the first place, think of the terrible inconvenience of dying in a rented house. You may, and still you may not, have enough laid aside in cash or life insurance to make it possible for the wife to pay up everything you may leave behind unpaid and keep her in a rented house for the balance of her life. But she would dislike moving away from the spot made dear by association with you.

Again, you are giving money to a person who is in no wise entitled to it, except as your landlord, for a rented house, while the opportunity is always present, so long as Mr. Grose is in the real estate and house-renting business, for you to apply the same money you are now paying for rent to a home for your loved ones.

Under all these circumstances do you feel you are doing quite the proper thing by your family?

A RENTER FOR ANY CONSIDERABLE TIME is condemned for life to deny himself and family comforts which he and they should finally enjoy.

A RENT FOR ANY CONSIDERABLE amount monthly as the renter, but for only a short time, however, when he has nothing to pay for his home in the shape of rent or monthly installments.

TAKE MY ADVICE;
BUY A HOME
WITH YOUR
RENT MONEY.

The following houses may be had for immediate possession. They are well built, nicely located, and contain from five to ten rooms each. One-tenth cash and balance in easy monthly payments.

BUY BEFORE MAY 1.

ASHLAND-AV. AND 47TH-ST.

Some good bargains in this subdivision. Houses of 4 to 7 rooms each will sell at $1,000 to $1,700; cash payment $100 to $170; monthly payments $10 to $15; will take Dunphin Park or Grossdale lots in exchange as part payment; two lines street cars to property; steam cars only two blocks; fare 5 cents. Take States-st. cable or Halsted-st. car and transfer to 47th-st. car; get off at Ashland-av.; or take Archer-av. car, transfer to Ashland-av. car, and get off at 47th-st. Branch office on property corner Ashland-av. and 47th-st. Open every day.

GROSSDALE—This is the most beautiful suburban building lots on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Only 15 minutes' ride from city; 90 trains daily. One house of 9 rooms and basement; laundry, hard-wood finish, and furnace, and all modern improvements; substantially finished throughout; east front on Addison-av., between 60th and 70th-sts.; the full-sized lots are price $6,000; one-tenth down, balance long time; will take Riverdale or Dunphin Park lots in exchange as part payment.

Now stop giving away your money and let the monthly payments you are making for a place to live in apply on your own home. You have paid out thousands of dollars for rent and don't own a house yet. Better to buy than to rent.

S. E. GROSS.
SOUTHEAST COR. DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.

FLAT BUILDINGS
RESIDENCES
CHOICE VACANT

South, North, or West Division

A large selection. The best way is to let us submit a list.

"VAN VLISSINGEN."
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.

FACTORIES AND SITES—WAREHOUSE, DOCK and storage property for sale or lease; the most desirable in the market; will build to suit tenant.

"VAN VLISSINGEN."
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FORECLOSED—THREE BRICK houses; make offer; owner. DEXTER, Opera-House, East St. Louis.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—$25,000; A LARGE piece of inside vacant, need money; must sell. P. O. Box 1062.

FOR SALE — OR LEASE — MANUFACTURING property suitable for almost any kind of business. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 209 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— INVESTIGATE THIS.

NEW MODERN RESIDENCES.

4542 TO 4549 ELLIS-AV.

BROWN AND BEDFORD ROCK-FACED STONE fronts, 3-story and cellar; all large light rooms; tiled bath-rooms; hard-wood finish; open-work plumbing; servants' bath-rooms, lavatories and linen-rooms; elegant consoles, mantels, halftrees, sideboards, and wardrobes; STEAM HEAT; interior finish in handsome artistic decorations, latest approved sewerage and plumbing, all electrical improvements; CARELESS, SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING; guaranteed for homes or investments; deep lots to alley; one with 35-ft. frontage; open today; inspection invited.
W. R. FAUN, Owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—3854 LAKE-AV., THREE-STORY rock-faced stone-front house; built last summer, completed in the fall; hardwood throughout, open plumbing work, sewerage of the best; house 21x75, containing 12 rooms, with large amount of closet room; within 1 minute's walk of Oakland station, C. R. R.; 17 minutes to Van Buren-st.; 5 blocks from Cottage Grove cable; location of the best. Open from 2 to 5 p. m. Liberal terms for immediate sale.
E. C. HULING & CO.,
90 Washington-st.,
Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOUSES.

INDIANA-AV., near 18th-st.—25x103 feet; 3-story and basement stone-front; price $7,500.

PRAIRIE-AV., south of 22d-st.—24x180 feet; stone-front house and brick barn; bargain.

Modern houses on Michigan, Grand, and Drexel-blvds.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—

3637 AND 3639 FOREST-AV.

Best bargain on the South Side. Dwellings in fine neighborhood that will pay 10 per cent net. Modern and in perfect order.

PRICE $6,500.

HENRY A. KNOTT, owner, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

GRAND-BLVD—50x150 feet; $250.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Corner, 50x181 feet; $260.
DREXEL-BLVD.—E. f., 50x212 feet; $450.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—VERNON-AV., NEAR 34th-st., east front beautiful bedford stone front, with stone bays, three stories and cellar, ten rooms, built two years ago with all modern improvements, recently refinished throughout; refinished in ebony and oak, lot 21x185 feet; occupied by the owner.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 32.
Exclusive Agent.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BARGAINS—

Residence near 44th-st. and Champlain; $5,000.
Residence near 22d-st. and Ellis-av.; $6,000.
Modern apartment, $37,000; income, $6,000 yearly.
Modern apartment, $46,000; income, $6,500 yearly.
H. O. STONE & CO., 209 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—50x175 FT. TO ALLEY, MONROE-AV., s. of 55th-st., e. f.; $130 per foot.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTate, the 2-story frame store and dwelling house on southeast corner Wentworth-av. and 25th-st., on leased ground. Sale at 11 a. m., April 28, in my office, 189 La Salle-st.
AUG. TIDHOLM,
Administrator.

FOR SALE—ALDINE SQUARE—

One of these comfortable houses near Vincennes-av.; good neighborhood; a bargain at $7,500.

H. O. STONE & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.; 2-story brick, with brick barn; lot 33x183; price $14,000.

WARREN F. PITNEY,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN CITY—27 feet on West Van Buren-st., near Robey; fronts on two streets, both paved. Good brick house and barn. Only $5,500. Fair terms.
F. W. BALSMYDER & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., EAST FRONT NEAR 33d-st.; 3-story brick, 13 rooms, all modern; new brick barn; lot 25x162; price $9,000.

WARREN F. PITNEY,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OFfered. What are you thinking of? Only $45 and $50 per front foot that is well worth $125 on some of the best South Side avenues, near the L road and all other roads, with all street improvements in and paid for. The owner must have money; only a few more lots left; come and see them. T. P. KEEFE, cor. of La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., ONE OF THE best lots for an apartment building, size 80x175, between 16th and 17th-sts.
Inquire
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER GRANDblvd. and 42d-st., 100 by 150 feet to alley, all streets paved, choicest lot on the boulevard, $550 per foot. Apply to
JOHN P. OLINGER,
106 5th-av., Room 1.

FOR SALE—$10,000 STONE FRONT; NEW NINEroom residence; $5,000 cash, balance 5 per cent. Room 902 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—

Near 37th, two-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, in good order; lot 20x125; price $6,500.

WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 26TH-ST.—2 stone front houses, Illinois, and part of Missouri; also St. Paul; company writing $2,000,000 per month; "the coming company of America;" writes all the improved forms of policies, life, 10 and 20 year renewable terms; 10, 15, and 20 payment life or bond policies in connection with one of the oldest and largest investment companies in America; the Fidelity was incorporated 1876, and has over $35,000,000 in force. Special terms, limited management expense and insurance at cost.

Agents can challenge comparison and defy competition on any form written by any company doing business in America.

Liberal contracts will be made with men that can show good references. Address
FRANK B. FLEMING, Western Manager,
Fidelity Mutual Life of Philadelphia,
115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

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GRAND-BLVD—50x150 feet; $250.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Corner, 50x181 feet; $260.
DREXEL-BLVD.—E. f., 50x212 feet; $450.

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106 5th-av., Room 1.

FOR SALE—$10,000 STONE FRONT; NEW NINEroom residence; $5,000 cash, balance 5 per cent. Room 902 Chamber of Commerce.

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Near 37th, two-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, in good order; lot 20x125; price $6,500.

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FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 26TH-ST.—2 stone front houses, Illinois, and part of Missouri; also St. Paul; company writing $2,000,000 per month; "the coming company of America;" writes all the improved forms of policies, life, 10 and 20 year renewable terms; 10, 15, and 20 payment life or bond policies in connection with one of the oldest and largest investment companies in America; the Fidelity was incorporated 1876, and has over $35,000,000 in force. Special terms, limited management expense and insurance at cost.

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One of these comfortable houses near Vincennes-av.; good neighborhood; a bargain at $7,500.

H. O. STONE & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.; 2-story brick, with brick barn; lot 33x183; price $14,000.

WARREN F. PITNEY,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN CITY—27 feet on West Van Buren-st., near Robey; fronts on two streets, both paved. Good brick house and barn. Only $5,500. Fair terms.
F. W. BALSMYDER & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., EAST FRONT NEAR 33d-st.; 3-story brick, 13 rooms, all modern; new brick barn; lot 25x162; price $9,000.

WARREN F. PITNEY,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OFfered. What are you thinking of? Only $45 and $50 per front foot that is well worth $125 on some of the best South Side avenues, near the L road and all other roads, with all street improvements in and paid for. The owner must have money; only a few more lots left; come and see them. T. P. KEEFE, cor. of La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., ONE OF THE best lots for an apartment building, size 80x175, between 16th and 17th-sts.
Inquire
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER GRANDblvd. and 42d-st., 100 by 150 feet to alley, all streets paved, choicest lot on the boulevard, $550 per foot. Apply to
JOHN P. OLINGER,
106 5th-av., Room 1.

FOR SALE—$10,000 STONE FRONT; NEW NINEroom residence; $5,000 cash, balance 5 per cent. Room 902 Chamber of

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND, Real Estate, Loans, and Renting. 115 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSES.

3408 SOUTH PARK-AV.—Beautiful rock front new modern furnished residence; finished in hardwood throughout; 13 rooms; electric gas lighting.

5026 WASHINGTON-AV.—Rock front of 12 rooms, new and modern in every respect. A bargain at $125.

278 39TH-ST., COR. VERNON-AV.—5-room frame house and barn; cheap.

3623 VERNON-AV.—Fine 14-room 2-story and basement white stone front house; large and beautiful lawn; stable if desired; piano on premises; $75.

3832 PRAIRIE-AV.—Choice 9-room semi-detached house; furnished or unfurnished.

3711 MICHIGAN-AV.—Elegant 12-room modern rock front residence; dining-room on parlor floor.

5141 KIMBARK-AV.—Modern 12-room corner house; hardwood finish; 50-ft. lot.

2954 VERNON-AV.—12-room octagon front; large barn; $40.

5502 VERNON-AV.—Modern 9-room; hardwood finish; stable; furnished $90; unfurnished $75.

5420 SHERIDAN-AV., WOODLAWN PARK.—9-room modern house; lot 50x175; lease to suit.

373 E. 42D-ST.—2-story and cellar, 8-room, modern, furnished.

GREENWOOD-AV., N. E. COR. 50TH-ST.—Elegant large modern residence; lot 150x234.

2561 PRAIRIE-AV.—9 rooms; 2 or 3 years' lease.

3347 CALUMET-AV.—9 rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

1919 WABASH-AV.—10-room, stone-front.

2717 WABASH-AV.—14-room brick; a bargain; $75.

234 CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood; 10 rooms; $55.

4746 WABASH-AV.—10-room modern house; large lawn and good barn.

30 ALDINE-SQUARE—12-room stone-front.

3760 VERNON-AV.—10-room stone front; $50.

217 33D-ST., n. e. corner Madison-av.—With very fine, large lawn, 10-room modern house, furnished or unfurnished; steam heat, electric gas-lighting, hardwood finish, etc., etc.; large barn.

4827 MADISON-AV.—3-story and cellar, 10-room modern house. Inquire at 565½ 39th-st., New York City, for 1 year; nominal rent during summer months. Apply to WM. L. CLARK, 93-99 Nassau-st., New York City.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—5755 ROSALIE-CT., MODERN 11-room house, within 5 minutes' walk of World's Fair grounds; possession May 1. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2 NEW STONE FRONT HOUSES on 50th-st. near Madison-av., and four in Madison Park. A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

TO RENT—CORNELL-AV., NORTH OF JACKSON Park, 2½ 9-room houses; long lease if desired. R. W. BRIDGE, owner, 138 Washington-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—10 ROOM NEW 3-story brown stone house. 4802 Lake-av. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE. INQUIRE AT 5475 Drexel-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND CELLAR MODERN house, $50; near I. C. depot. 4220 Okenwald-av.

Cicero.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN—HANDSOME SIX-room double house; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen first floor; 3 bedrooms second floor; attic and basement; each $18. Also one 12-room house, $35. These houses are handsomely papered and painted; fireplaces and mantels in parlors; kitchens are provided with rain water; walls are painted.

H. H. HOTT,
503 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, STONE AV., Icon Elm and Maple-st., La Grange; C., B. & Q. suburban trains; house has been newly painted and papered; good barn and cisterns on property; house open for inspection. For particulars address Chicago Lumber Co., 106 Auditorium Bldg.

TO RENT—A DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN HOME at Glencoe, on high ground, near depot, in sight of lake; house new, with gas, hot and cold water, etc. Call or address C. H. HOWARD, Room 10, Times Building.

FOR RENT—1932 BAREY-AV., NEAR LAKE Shore-drive, large, new, modern, well-built brownstone residence; lot 50x178; large brick barn; $1,500 per year. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—AT LAKE FOREST—28 MILES north of Chicago, on C. and N. W. Ry., a fine 18-room residence, with 10 acres of ground, stables, etc. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—IN NORTH EVANSTON, NEW 10-room houses, 3 blocks from depot, modern conveniences; $30 per month. C. L. JENKS, 702 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO. S. e. cor. Madison and La Salle sts.

A 2-story and cellar frame dwelling, 8 rooms, with barn and large lawn, house has plate-glass windows, furnace, etc.; rent, $25.

AUBURN PARK.

7415 Wright-st., 6-room flats, furnace, bath, etc., $20 each; 2 choice 2-story and cellar houses on Chicago-av., 8 rooms each; good location and near railroad station.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT— APARTMENTS COR. 47TH-ST. AND EVANS-AV. TAKE COTTAGE GROVE-AV. CABLE-CARS TO 47TH-ST.; CORNER OF FIRST STREET WEST. ELIZA HEIFH APARTMENT BUILDING.

5 and 6 room apartments in this fine building, steam-heat and hot water furnished, gas ranges, gas grates, waste laundry tubs and sinks, enameled bath tubs, all hardwood finish throughout, hardwood floors in parlors, dining-rooms, bath-rooms, private halls and kitchens; combination gas and electric fixtures; screens and shades; elegant mantels and mirrors; mosaic floors and marble wainscoting in vestibules; tile floors in all public halls; janitor house and speaking tubes; freight elevator; halls lighted and cared for by janitor. The most elegant apartments in the city for the least money. See janitor at building, or WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3020 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle sts.

327 State-st., 6-room flats, 2d and 3d stories. $47.50 and $50.

FLATS.

2927 Vernon-av., lower flat, 8 rooms, $20.
3125 So. Park-av., 6 rooms and bath, $25.
3223 Cottage Grove-av., 2d front, 5 rooms, $25.
3225 Cottage Grove-av., 3d front, 5 rooms, $22.50.
3500 to 3506 State-st., 6 rooms and bath, $15 to $18.
3454 Indiana-av., 3d story corner flat, 6 rooms, $30.
5215 to 5219 Kimbark-av., elegant 8-room flats, all modern, $35.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We move May 1 to the Reaper Block, n. e. cor. Washington and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—

3137-9 Cottage Grove-av., elegant new modern flats, 4 to 6 rooms, and bath; all conveniences; janitor service, etc.; rent $22.50 to $32.50 per month.

Wabash-av., n. w. corner 18th-st., fine 5 and 6 room flats; every convenience; $30 to $35.

Indiana-av., s. w. corner 35th-st.; modern apartments of 3 to 6 rooms, with baths; $22.50 to $35.

T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
Formerly Snow & Dickinson,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington sts.

TO RENT—IN THE VALPARAISO, 3244-3246 Wabash-av., elegant new 6 and 7 room apartments, 1st and 2d floors, with tiled bath, steam heat, electric light, hardwood finish and mantels, elegant mantels, tiled halls, marble wainscoting, janitor service, ranges, laundry, etc.; rooms the finest in the city; everything the best; $60 to $75 per month; gas extra; now only first-class parties desired; half block from L road station; open. LINCOLN PARK, 616, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS, 3825 Elmwood-place, modern 8-room second floor flat; hardwood; rent $40.

3743 and 3745 Vernon-av., modern 8-room flats; new building; rent $37.50 to $42.50.

CHAS. S. READ & CO., 3903 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—SOUTH SIDE; $37.50 TO $55; a great bargain; to investigate will convince you; 6 and 7 rooms, steam heat, janitor service, hardwood trim, gas range and log, gas and electric fixtures, marble entrance, newly decorated; everything modern; Kenwood district, near Illinois Central, cable, and boulevards; best location South Side. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 43d-st.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT, WELL-LIGHTED apartments on the Northwestern, cor. of Calumet-av. and 24th-st., containing 5 and 6 rooms each; steam heated; janitor services; no water rates; in fact these are extremely desirable flats; near Cottage Grove-av. cable and I. C. R. R.; janitor at house will give further information, or apply GEO. C. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$408 TO $422 AND $406 TO $427 Dearborn-st., north of Garfield-blvd. and one block from Rock Island station and State-st. cable; new buildings, containing two apartments each, with separate entrance, porch, and hall, on a level in every respect to a separate house; 8 and 9 rooms each. Open for inspection and agents on premises every day, including Sunday; $27.50 to $32.50 each.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "RAINIER," 33D-ST. AND Cottage Grove-av., the finest and most complete apartments on the South Side, and the most reasonable in price; 3 to 8 rooms with or without kitchen; steam heat, electric light, elevator service, hot water, etc.

Apply to BENJ. F. TOBIN, Office in Building.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, N. E. COR Indiana-av. and 22d, choice flats and suits of 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 rooms, with baths and all conveniences; first class janitor and elevator service; $15, $20, $22.50 to $40. Apply at the elevator or to LEONARD HODGES, 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—WE HAVE AT 5809-11-13 INDIANA-av. several 8-room, elegant modern flats, finished in elegant style and finished throughout; now ready; rent only $30; large and well lighted; open for inspection. For full particulars apply at our office. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY BURBANK & CO., 409 TACOMA. NO WATER FAMINE HERE.

The "Lenox," 3527-3543 Cottage Grove-av., new flats of 3, 4, and 6 rooms, with ranges, shades, screens, storm windows, janitor, etc.; rent $18 to $35. The "Lenox" has its own plant and pumps all the water for its tenants; never any shortage of water in this entire block of 64 flats.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV. AND 26TH-ST., FINE new apartments containing 4 to 8 rooms each; all outside light and ventilation; steam heat, gas ranges, janitor services. These are very desirable and will be ready for occupancy May 1. Open for inspection. For plans and prices apply to GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. 43D AND CALUMET-AV., fine 6 and 7 room flats, all modern conveniences; steam heat, shades, screens, gas stoves, laundry, and janitor service; flats rented; rent $32.50 to $35 per month. OTTO F. LANGBEIN, Room 32, 187 La salle-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, S. W. COR. OF COTTAGE Grove-av. and 37th-st.

DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1517 MICHIGAN-AV., A BEAUTIFUL light 5-room flat; everything first-class; steam heat, gas range; price $65. WHITE & COLEMAN, Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 6 ROOM FLATS. 2942 TO 2952 Cottage Grove-av.; ranges, ice box, etc.; janitor service; $25 to $35 per month.

F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AND BATH FURNISHED for housekeeping; for adults only. 3147 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO 7-ROOM FLATS, NO. 1929 Calumet-av.; steam heat, gas ranges, janitor service; papered new; all improvements; first-class. W. F. THOMAS, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 460 DEARBORN-AV., ELEGANT 8-room apartment; elevator, janitor service, gas logs, range, and all conveniences. For permit apply to C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT— $8 per month, 3-room flat, 1174 Fillmore-st. $10 per month, 4-room flat, 1183 Fillmore-st. $12 per month, 5-room flat, 1153 Harvard-st. $14 per month, 6-room flat, 1161 W. Taylor-st. $17 per month, 8-room flat, 1136 W. Polk-st. $23 per month, 9-story flat, 10 rooms, 1165 W. Taylor.

Inquire 505 South Western-av.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, 983 WASHINGTON-blvd.; modern; $28. JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

TO RENT—THE BEST FLATS FOR THE MONEY in Chicago at 1203 to 1209 Milwaukee-av.; all improvements, including steam heat, new building; man on the premises daily to show flats; prices from $16 to $60 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—"APARTMENTS CHARMING"—4-room flats, 277 Ogden-av.; $21. Apply on premises. E. L. STEWART, 84 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT, ATTRACTIVE FLATS, 4 large rooms; 277 Ogden-av.; $21. E. L. STEWART, 84 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS, JANITOR service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS, 1128 WARREN-AV., near Union Park, stone front, 5 large rooms and bath, thoroughly modern, 2d floor, $35.

1130 Warren-av., 1st floor, 5 rooms, $25.

TO RENT—VERY SUPERIOR FLATS—

1 494 W. Madison-st., 5 rooms and bath; janitor service; fine light and ventilation; please call at my office and see plans.

H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS IN 8-ROOM HOUSE—JACKson-st., near Loomis; rent mostly paid in owner's board if tenant suits. POWER & CONGDON, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS—DESIRABLE; WELL lighted. 503-5 Congress-st., near Ashland-blvd.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT—MODERN. CALL AT 180 De Kalb-st.

TO RENT—ONLY $33 PER MONTH EACH, NO. 1377 and 1379 Wilcox-av., 2 3-story 7 and 8 room modern flat, hardwood finish, separate entrance and furnace for each flat, very large bedrooms; lot 28x125. Apply to 1 WARREN, 1089 Adams-st.

TO RENT—446 WARREN-AV. FINE UPPER FLAT 7 rooms, well lighted, bath, gas, dining-room, etc., $35 per month. Call at 448 Warren-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLAT, 1925, AP 1 pr at 656 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, $30 TO $35, 357 W. Monroe-st.; no water tax. C. E. MUNSON, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR ABOUT 6 MONTHS—VERY NICE 5 room flat, well furnished; all modern conveniences; Winchester-av., near Monroe; small family without children preferred. Address L 109, Tribune.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN FLATS, 205, 207, and 209 West Adams-st., and 8-room building, cor. Lincoln and Van Buren-sts.; rent moderate. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS, ALL MODERN improvements, with janitor service. Also five and six room flats in detached buildings. OWNER, corner Western-av. and Superior-st., daily.

TO RENT—154 SOUTH PAULINA-ST., NEAR Monroe; brick flat building, seven rooms, all conveniences; $27.50.

F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—197 WINCHESTER-AV., NEAR ADams-st., flat in modern stone-front building, 7 rooms, all light; put in good order.

F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1205 AND 1207 JACKSON-BLVD., NEW modern 7 and 8 room flats; furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; only $35 per month. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—170 ASHLAND-BLVD., 9 WELL FURnished rooms for housekeeping to small family without small children; rent $35.

TO RENT—245 S. ROBEY-ST., LOWER FLAT, 6 rooms, $27 month.

E. W. WESTFALL, 128 and 130 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS AT $16 to $25; new modern building, marble entrances, electric bells; janitor services; is centrally located and close to cable lines.

PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND— Real Estate, Loans, and Renting. 115 Dearborn-st.

"ST. CATHARINE." Grand-blvd., s. e. cor. 40th—6 and 7 room apartments; steam heat, elevator, hot water, janitor service, telephone, gas ranges, refrigerators, and all the latest improvements; janitor on premises; $40 to $75.

"GRAFTON," Berkeley-av., s. e. corner 43d—7 room apartments; steam heat, gas range, janitor service, shades, and screens; $35.

The "HARDIN," 3847-3849 State-st.—Elegant new modern 5-room apartments; steam heat, mantels, gas fixtures, shades, screens, ice boxes, gas range, etc.; $27.50 $30, and $32.50.

3525 STATE-ST.—4 and 5 room flats; $15, $20, and $30; modern conveniences.

24 43D-ST.—Modern apartment of 10 rooms; $50.

3058 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—3d flr., 6 r.; $25.50.

579 S. STATE-ST.—3d floor, 6 rooms, $30.

3157 FOREST-AV.—6 and 7 rooms, furnace, laundry, storage rooms, etc.; low rent; $35 and $37.50.

TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE 7-ROOM FLAT ON SECOND floor No. 84 22d-st.; private entrance, south front bay; low rent. Apply at elevator 90 23d-st., or to LEONARD HODGES, 101 Washington-st. Room 26.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., overlooking Drexel, 8 and 6 room suite; electric light, heat, hot water. Cafe in building.

TO RENT—193 32D-ST., DESIRABLE 7-ROOM flat on first floor, finished in hardwood, janitor service, etc.

CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW 8-ROOM FLATS AT 3133 Wabash-av.; steam heat, gas ranges, etc.; finished 1st of May.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN "The Clinton," 1427 Michigan-av.; plans at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT AT 1233 WABASH-AV.; 7 rooms and bath; hardwood finish; for sale.

TO RENT—LAKE FRONT—FIRST AND SECOND flat, 232 Michigan-av.; most desirable in the city.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 142 OAKWOOD-blvd., overlooking Drexel, an elegant 8-room flat, $85. Electric light, heat, hot water, telephone, etc.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL CORNER FLAT, 6 rooms, Olinger Building, corner Indiana-av. and 35th-st. boulevard; $33, to small family. Apply on premises 3305 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SIX-ROOM FURNISHED flat on South Side, convenient to cable and Illinois Central. HATCH & NORE, R. 639, 70 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FLATS—3565 STANTON-AV.: RENTS $23 to $27.50; in the city for the price.

TO RENT—FLAT 6 LARGE ROOMS, 1804 STATE-st. $25. 2425 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2970 VERNON-AV., "BALMORAL"—Fine flats of 8 rooms each, hardwood finish, steam heat, janitor service, etc.

CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY J. T. SUTOR, REAL ESTATE, 1264 Madison-st., or 305 Tacoma Building, Branch office: Madison and 40th-sts.

1435 Gunderson-av., near Lake, brick cottage, 5 rooms.....$12.00
1880 Madison-st., 1st flat, 4 rooms.....16.00
2403 Colorado-av., 2d flat, 6 rooms.....20.00
439 Oakley-av., 2d flat, 6 rooms.....20.00
1139-41 Van Buren-st., new flats, 5 and 6 rooms.....20.00
590 Warren-av., 1st flat, 5 rooms.....20.00
1301 Adams-st., 1st flat, 7 rooms.....20.00
1214 Van Buren-st., 2d flat, 6 rooms.....20.50
1158 Wilcox-av., 3d flat, 8 rooms.....22.00
1267 Monroe-st., 1st flat, 5 rooms.....22.50
1311 Van Buren-st., 2d flat, 6 rooms.....23.00
1437 Madison-st., 3d flat, 7 rooms.....23.00
775 Walnut-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms.....24.00
1241 Monroe-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms.....25.00
1987 Washington-blvd., 2d flat, 6 rooms.....25.00
130 Colorado-av., 2d flat, 6 rooms.....25.00
1701 Adams-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms.....25.00
1188 Adams-st., 1st flat, 7 rooms.....25.00
1256 Adams-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms.....25.00
236 California-av., 1st flat, 6 rooms.....25.00
406 Warren-av., 1st flat, 6 rooms.....25.00
1407 Monroe-st., 2d flat, 6 rooms.....25.00
1620 Fulton-st., 3d flat, 7 rooms.....25.00
1435 Madison-st., 3d flat, 7 rooms.....25.50
Colorado-av., opp. Garfield Park, 1st flat, 7 rooms.....25.00
1384-86 Fulton-st., 1st flat, 7 rooms.....27.50
1436 Monroe-st., 1st flat, 7 rooms.....27.50
1130 Jackson-blvd., 1st flat, 7 rooms.....30.00

TO RENT—

196-198 S. Robey-st., near Adams, 1st and 2d flats, 7 rooms and bath, in 2-story stone front building; all conveniences; rent $35.

Flat 1, 189 S. Hoyne-av., near Adams-st., 7 rooms and bath in 2-story stone front building; all conveniences; rent $33.50.

T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
Formerly Snow & Dickinson,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington sts.

TO RENT—
$8 per month, 3-room flat, 1174 Fillmore-st.
$10 per month, 4-room flat, 1183 Fillmore-st.
$12 per month, 5-room flat, 1153 Harvard-st.
$14 per month, 6-room flat, 1161 W. Taylor-st.
$17 per month, 8-room flat, 1136 W. Polk-st.
$23 per month, 9-story flat, 10 rooms, 1165 W. Taylor.

Inquire 505 South Western-av.

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TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS—DESIRABLE; WELL lighted. 503-5 Congress-st., near Ashland-blvd.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT—MODERN. CALL AT 180 De Kalb-st.

TO RENT—ONLY $33 PER MONTH EACH, NO. 1377 and 1379 Wilcox-av., a 2-story 7 and 8 room modern flat, hardwood finish, separate entrance and furnace for each flat, very large bedrooms; lot 28x125. Apply to 1 WARREN, 1089 Adams-st.

TO RENT—446 WARREN-AV. FINE UPPER FLAT 7 rooms, well lighted, bath, gas, dining-room, etc., $35 per month. Call at 448 Warren-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLAT, 1925, AP 1 pr at 656 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, $30 TO $35, 357 W. Monroe-st.; no water tax. C. E. MUNSON, 90 Washington-st.

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North Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS AT $16 to $25; new modern building, marble entrances, electric bells; janitor services; is centrally located and close to cable lines.

PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO. S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle sts.

1384 Wells-st., 2d story, 6 rooms, $27.50.
142 Wells-st., 2d story, 6 rooms, $27.50.
191 and 193 Schiller-st., very desirable 6-room flats; heat and janitor; $42.50 and $45.

232 Dearborn-av., elegant 8-room flats; 1st and 2d stories; all modern improvements, heat, janitor, etc. See janitor on premises.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We move May 1 to the Reaper Block, n. e. corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND, Real Estate, Loans, and Renting. 115 Dearborn-st.

1214 LINCOLN-AV., new building; choice 6-room flats; open $13, $18, and $20.

WRIGHTWOOD, N. W. COR. RACINE-AV., just west of Lincoln-av. cable, fine new building, 8 and 7 room flats; very low rents; janitor in basement at 1194 Wrightwood-av.; rent $10, $15, $20.

408 ELM-ST., new 2-story rock-stone front building; choice 7-room apartments; good light, steam heat; elegantly papered. $55.

OHIO-ST., near Rush-st., 9-room, steam heated, furnished apartment; new building; rent $75; two adults will board and room and allow $35 if desired.

376 N. STATE-ST., choice 7-room flats; new building; $40.

TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—

"THE CLEVELAND,"

Corner Fullerton and Cleveland-avs.
Fine apartment house just completed.

Five, six, and seven room apartments containing every convenience, steam heat, hot water, refrigerators, ranges, shades, gas fixtures, screens, store-rooms, laundries, janitor services, fine bath-rooms, with open sanitary plumbing; telephone; all for a moderate rental; only a few left unrented. Inquire at any hour at Flat No. 1, or of GODLY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st. (Oxford Bldg.)

TO RENT—DIVISION-ST., NEAR LAKE SHORE drive, "Irving" and "Belleville," modern stone-heated apartments of 8 rooms; hardwood finish; janitor service, and all the conveniences of first-class modern apartment buildings.

611 N. Wells-st., elegant new modern 7-room flat; all possible conveniences; steam heat, janitor service, etc. Rent $50.

T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
Formerly Snow & Dickinson,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington sts.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS. NEW BUILDING.

4, 5 and 6-room flats, corner of Lincoln and Lill-ave., now ready for occupancy; fine bathrooms, gas fixtures, shades, etc. Rent $20 to $25. Open Sunday afternoons.

Apply to W. H. McSURELY, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 616, or to Brandt & Cutter, 447 Lincoln-av., opposite the property.

TO RENT—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.

Fine modern flats, 7 rooms; all improvements; Erie-st., near Dearborn-av.

"VAN VLISSINGEN,"
149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

Established 1879.

TO RENT—NEW, FINE STEAM HEATED FLATS, 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; $16 to $35; in the block between Cedar and Elm-sts.; hardwood finish, side-boards, open sanitary plumbing, porcelain tubs, marble bowls, laundry tubs, shades, screens, mail boxes, etc.; good alley connections; janitor. See owner on premises.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELEGANT APARTMENTS in the city and cheapest rent; don't fail to investigate; 5 rooms; steam heat; hardwood finish; beautifully decorated; with every conceivable modern improvement; $32.50; shades, screens, and gas ranges furnished. Apply at Turner Building, N. W. cor. Wrightwood-av. and N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FEW FLATS LEFT ON MAPLE-ST., between Clark and Dearborn-av.; 6 and 7 rooms; steam heat, etc.; 20 minutes' walk from business center; $45 to $50; also on corner Clark and Maple, one 4-room and two 6-rooms, not steam heat; agent there Sunday.

H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—12 CHOICE 4, 6, AND 8 ROOM FLATS; bath; large yard; in my new block, corner Clark and Belmont-av.; $18 to $21; ready now; see them.

TO RENT—IN THE BUILDING COR. OF WELLS and Superior-sts., fine flats of 5 and 6 rooms each; janitor service, etc.

CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE MODERN 8-ROOM APARTment; steam heat, etc. 51 Pine-st. Apply 262 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, FURNISHED and unfurnished; heat, janitor, and elevator service. Apply at office, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—LARGE LIST OF DESIRABLE NORTH Side flats.

C. J. MOREY & CO., Vendome Bldg., Clark and Center-sts.

TO RENT—$22.50—698 ORCHARD-ST., NEAR LINcoln Park, one block from limits cable, 6-room flats, all conveniences, splendid condition.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT; BATH, GAS fixtures; $35. 148 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT IN FASHIONable locality, 4-room, with cook; 1 child. Address L 111, Tribune office.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT— THE BEATRICE.

57th and Madison-av., just finished; elegant 7-room apartments; large rooms; hardwood finish; steam and hot water heat, hot water supplied, passenger and freight elevators, dumb waiters, electric light, plate-glass fronts, mosaic floor in public halls, iron stairways, gas ranges, refrigerators, steam laundry, extra fine plumbing, separate storerooms, janitor service; grand view of World's Fair; two blocks from entrance and Illinois Central and cable cars. See them. Open every day. No World's Fair prices. Rents, $60 and $65.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—THE "STRATHMORE," elegant new 8-room apartments on 41st-blvd.; between Washington and Madison-avs.; three minutes' walk from Illinois Central. Station at depot; steam heat, gas ranges, and fireplaces; janitor service; laundry-dryers, marble vestibule, plate glass; Pullman buffet, hardwood finish throughout, and beautiful mantels and sideboards. Apply on premises, or GEORGE M. HORD, owner, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT 7-ROOM APARTments at 4509 Lake-av. (Kenwood), newly and handsomely decorated throughout; separate furnaces, tiled floors in both parlors and dining-rooms, sanitary plumbing, etc; immediate possession; open for inspection.

CARY & CO., Agents, 6304 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLATS AT THE corner of 43d-st. and Evans-av.; every modern convenience, including steam heat, hot water, gas logs, gas ranges, sideboards, wardrobes, and janitor service; open all day; agent at the building; $40 per month. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, 5538 CORNELL-AV. Apply to janitor or

J. E. OTIS JR., 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—COR. 57TH-ST. AND LAKE-AV.—"Rosalie"—elegant flats of 7 rooms each; modern in every respect; gas ranges, etc.; janitor service, etc. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 8-ROOM FLATS ON Oakenwald and Lake-avs., near 43d-st. station I. C. R. R. LUTHER WILLIAMS, 194 Madison-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLATS, 4336 CALUMET-AV. Hardwood finish, gas range, furnace; $33.

JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

TO RENT—5730 MADISON-AV.; 6-ROOM FLAT; all conveniences; $30 per month.

TO RENT—256 51ST-ST., FURNISHED 9 ROOMS, bath, and laundry; references required. Call or address as above or C. S. LEEDS, Borden Block.

TO RENT—FLAT—5540 CORNELL-AV.—SOUTH exposure; all modern conveniences; electric lights, telepone, steam heat, etc.

JOS. E. OTIS JR., Room 14, 70 Madison-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT; GAS RANGE Oakenwald-av. J. R. CROCKER & CO., 118 Dearborn-st.

Lake View.

TO RENT—THREE 6-ROOM FIRST-CLASS flats, 1631 Fletcher-st., between Clark and Sheffield-av., Lake View.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY day or week. St. Bernard Hotel, 10 and 12 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL alcove and other rooms; board in neighborhood.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; day or week. The Clarendon, 479 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED ALcove, suitable for two gentlemen; all conveniences; excellent location; references required. 2259 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—1426 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms, large and small; references.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor front room; large closet. 1924 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN "THE KENILWORTH," 282 AND 284 Erie-st., near State, nicely-furnished rooms for gentlemen only; this is a new building, to be furnished and ready for occupancy in a few days; telephone in building; 2 reading-rooms, 8 bath-rooms, hot-water heat; all rooms light, all furniture new; charges moderate.

Will be open for inspection Thursday evening, April 28.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, MAY 1—FINE 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; in splendid location; with or without board; in private family; references given and required. E 4, Tribune.

TO RENT—16 LINCOLN-AV., HANDSOMELY furnished large front alcove room in private family.

TO RENT—A LIGHT, CHEERFUL BED-ROOM and parlor one mile from Court-House, with or without breakfast. Call at Flat 32, 189 Cass-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR SINgle gentleman; all conveniences. 425 S. Superior.

TO RENT—363 E. SUPERIOR-ST., NICELY FURnished front rooms in private family.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, PRIvate residence; fine location; gentlemen only. 42 Center-av., near Adams-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WALDRON'S ROOMING AGENCY, Room 58, 164 La Salle-st. We have on hand at all times furnished rooms to rent, single or en suite; we can also supply you with good roomers at short notice.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LO

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—TICKET OFFices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm	* 3:1 5pm
Omaha and Council Bluffs	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Omaha and Council Bluffs	*10:30 pm	*11:59 am
Omaha and Council Bluffs	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Deadwood, Rapid City, Hills and Wyo	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:15 am	* 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	*11:15 pm	* 9:35 pm
La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
	* 8:15 am	* 9:30 am
	*11:15 pm	* 9:35 pm
	X 8:30 am	X7:00 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	*11:30 am	*11:30 am
	* 3:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
	* 7:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
	* 7:00 am	* 1:35 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison	* 8:30 am	*10:00 a m
	* 3:00 pm	
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee	* 5:00 pm	* 8:45 pm
	*11:30 am	* 6:45 pm
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard & Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer & Ironwood	* 8:15 am	* 9:30 pm
	* 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
	* 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only.
‡Daily except Saturday. ?Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	* 8:15 am	* 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	* 1:30 pm	* 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	* 1:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex	* 1:30 pm	* 7:45 pm
Denver, Colorado springs, and Pueblo via Kansas City Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch. and Lynwth. Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex. via Des Moines, Omaha, & Lin	*10:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 5:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Peru Accommodation	* 4:50 pm	*10:30 am
Denver Ex. via Omaha & Lin	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lynwth. Ex	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	* 6:20 pm

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22d, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Cincinnati and Memphis	‡ 9:00 am	‡ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 9:00 am	‡12:10 pm
Texas Express, Memphis	‡ 5:35 pm	‡ 7:20 am
New Orleans & Memphis Exp	‡ 8:00 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Shawnee & Bloomington Pass	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Springfield Express	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Rockford Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls	‡ 1:30 pm	‡ 1:05 pm
Rockford Dubuque, Sioux City	‡11:30 pm	‡10:15 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass	‡ 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	‡ 4:10 pm	‡ 9:40 am
Dubuque & Rockford Express		‡ 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. †Daily except Sunday

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 211 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex	7:45 am	* 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	1:25 pm	* 1:15 pm
Lexington and Streator Ex	4:18 pm	* 10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim	6:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex	6:30 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	7:50 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	7:50 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Bird Express	8:10 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 8:05 am

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM New Passenger Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Fast Line Ex	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 pm
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Bos. Ex	* 9:30 am	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Express	3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:00 pm	a 7:15 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee leave 8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, b 5:00 pm, a 6:00 pm, b 11:00 pm; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:00 am, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm.
a Daily. b Except Sunday. s Sunday only.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City, Denver & Utah Ex	1:00 pm	8:00 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Ex	*11:30 a m	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:30 pm	4:45 pm
St. Louis Fast Express	* 9:00 am	7:30 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex	* 9:00 am	7:30 pm
Springfield & St. L. Night Ex	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet & Lemont Accommod	* 5:05 pm	* 9:40 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASsenger Station, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 249 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: †Daily. except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Pittsburg and Newark	*12:15 am	* 3:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	9:45 am	5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	9:45 am	5:25 pm
Logansport & Louisville	9:45 am	3:15 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 am	3:15 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 am	3:15 pm
Pittsburg & Baltimore	8:15 pm	6:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	8:15 pm	9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	8:00 pm	9:45 am
Pittsburg & Washington	8:00 pm	9:45 am
Columbus & Cincinnati	8:20 pm	7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	8:20 pm	7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	8:20 pm	7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	7:00 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:00 pm	7:00 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, No. 107 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 pm
New York, Washington, and Philadelphia Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*10:25 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD Co.)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st. Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station. Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'a Ex	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25am
N.Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim	x 7:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

x Daily. o Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	† 9:30 pm	† 7:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'w	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, 6 Clark-st., Depot, and 234-st.

†Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
New York Mail and Express	* 8:30 am	* 9:30 am
Boston and New York Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	* 3:30 pm	* 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	† 7:45 pm	† 7:35 am
N.Y. Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 109 Clark-st.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. The Electric	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	*10:30 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE. Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:50 am

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.
Ticket offices, 95 Clark, cor. Jackson, and at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	† 5:37 pm	* 7:15 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	*10:45 pm	* 9:50 am
	x10:45 pm	* 7:15 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex	* 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
Neenah & Menasha Ex. now	* 9:00 pm	* 4:55 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL. N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & M. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit 7:05 a. m., 9 a. m., 10:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, 14:55 p. m.; for Grand Rapids via New Buffalo, 9 a. m., 14:45 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, 13:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York and Boston, *12:30 p. m., 7:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive 10:50, *7:05, *7:55, *11:15 a. m., 13:55, *14:30, 16:25, 17:55, *9 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Monday Ex

HOLDERS OF
COOK COUNTY 7% BONDS,
DUE MAY 1, 1892,

May present their Bonds from April 26 to April 30 to the

First National Bank of Chicago

And receive face of Bonds and coupons in full.

THE ABOVE BANK OFFERS, SUBJECT TO SALE,

$50,000 Cook Co. 4%, Due 1895, at par.
$50,000 " " 4%, " 1896, at par ½.
$50,000 " " 4%, " 1897, at par ½.
$50,000 " " 4%, " 1898, at par ½.

LOANS MADE
ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

Lowest Rates of Interest.

Building loans on favorable terms. Exceptional facilities. Exceptional privileges for prepayment.

Funds in Hand. No Delay.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.,
59 Dearborn-st.

World's Fair Site
FOR SALE OR LEASE.

600 feet frontage, extra depth, on Palmer-av., 69th to 70th-st., only two blocks south of Jackson Park and one block from Illinois Central Station. THE ONLY fine residence section AFTER THE WORLD'S FAIR, being only two blocks south of the THEN FINEST PARK IN THE WORLD. It will sell for double the present price AFTER THE WORLD'S FAIR, due to its location.
OWNER,
Hotel Woodruff, City.

The Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co.
Successors (in bells) to
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO.
And Sole Makers of the
"BLYMYER" BELLS,
For Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, etc.
Catalogue with 2500 Testimonials.
PRICES AND TERMS MADE KNOWN.
NOTE—We have the exclusive right to manufacture the "Blymyer" Bells, obtained by purchase and sustained by Decree of Court.

FOR LEASE
An Option of Purchase Lease

At any time during 99 years, at present low valuation. 192 feet frontage to lease, with this favorable clause of purchase, on a main West Side business street, only a mile and a half from the Court-House, in all or part,

AT $250 PER FRONT FOOT.

Fine warehouse, factory, or store and flat site.
OWNER,
Hotel Woodruff, City.

BREESE & CUMMINGS,
Bankers and Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.

Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Private wires to New York and Boston.
Local Stocks bought, sold, and carried on conservative margins. Money loaned on collaterals.
Choice 6% gold bonds for sale.

MORTGAGES

For sale at par and accrued interest, netting investor 6 per cent, secured by first-class improved city real estate—all first liens, ranging in amounts of from $2,000 to $35,000; choice securities, bearing fullest investigation. A large list on hand.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

LOEB & GATZERT, - 125 LaSalle-st.

LOANS
ON REAL ESTATE, INCLUDING
BUILDING LOANS,
Made Promptly at Current Rates.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle st.

CHICAGO HOTEL FOR SALE

The Lease, Furniture, and Fixtures of one of the best hotels in the city. Has always been a money maker. Everything first-class. An exceptional opportunity for a good party to step into an established business and make a fortune.
HENRY C. HACKNEY,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 108.

LOANS
ON IMPROVED Chicago property. Building Loans made.

H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

OFFICE OF THE
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.,
CHICAGO, April 11th, 1892.

To the Stockholders:
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., at eleven o'clock a. m. Wednesday, May 18, 1892, to elect Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed from April 18th to May 19th, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. FORBES,
Chairman.

TO RENT.

Well lighted store, plate glass front, in Northern Pacific Hotel Bldg., Sherman-st., near Board of Trade; $75.
F. S. SHAW, 64 Borden Blk.

FOR RENT.

Positively the finest stores on Madison-st., west of Halst d; Nos. 944-950; area 91x105 feet; can be rented as one or divided into four stores; grand opportunity for a live man.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY
With Railroad and Water Facilities,
FOR SALE OR LEASE.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

KENDALL & CO., BROKERS
In Grain, Provisions and Stocks. Best facilities; prompt service; no waiting; no interest; large or small amounts; trade in all active commodities; correspondence solicited. 188 Dearborn Street, 88 Washington Street, Chicago.

WANTED $10,000
For 1 year at 6% interest, secured by first mortgage on real estate worth $40,000. Will deal with principals only. Address L 71, Tribune office.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 25.	April 18.
New York	$ 75,467,849	$ 82,472,862
Boston	14,177,393	16,234,909
Chicago	16,049,000	17,706,000
Philadelphia	9,974,302	16,388,097
St. Louis	4,491,349	4,102,437
Baltimore	1,893,106	2,728,666
New Orleans	1,597,208	2,802,984

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40 to 50c premium; Boston, 15 to 17½c discount; St. Louis, 30c premium.

There are some large obligations of grain and provision men which come due May 1. Renewals are being sought, but the borrowers are looking for extremely low rates. They are endeavoring to place the loans, which as a rule will run to next September, at 4 per cent. Bankers are not at all inclined to make that rate on time loans. There is an effort by Minneapolis grain men to get 4 per cent money here also, but they have so far been unsuccessful. Minneapolis note brokers have been here trying to sell 4 per cent paper secured on grain. The note brokers there do not occupy the same position as the Chicago note brokers do. With us the principal brokers buy the paper outright and sell it again. With them brokers are usually the agents of the borrower and never buy the paper until it is sold again. Commercial paper here is ranging from 4½ to 5½ per cent, with not a particularly abundant supply.

Sterling rates were still firmer yesterday. Posted rates were advanced and the whole market was a shade higher. There was an engagement of $700,000 gold for export, and it is generally believed that there will be large engagements this week. The supply of bills is extremely small. There is but a scant supply of new bills being made here. Sterling quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	488	489½
Actual	487@487½	488¼@488½
Documentary	483¾	487

New York exchange is surprisingly firm. It got up to 50c premium yesterday. It is much the same in the New York exchange market as it is in the sterling market. There is but little exchange being made and the demand is large. Merchants are not using considerable New York exchange to settle bills with, and it is said that the banks bid are increasing their New York balances because they have such an abundance of money on hand that the 2 per cent which they can obtain on New York balances is attractive.

There was a moderate amount of activity at the Stock Exchange yesterday. The feature was the rise of City Railway to 250. It has been going up steadily for some time, touching 245 on Friday, a point which decided many bets which had been made about its course. Predictions are heard that it will keep on going straight up to 400 at least. It is well to remember that a point may be reached in the minds of the leaders will consider it is a good time to sell. The advance so far has come entirely as a result of fractional buying orders. People who wanted 10 or 20 shares have been willing to pay any figure for a fancy security. Faith in magnitude of the World's Fair traffic is of course the ground upon which the advance stands. This same faith is making a phenomenal market for the new Alley L securities. The stock of that company yesterday sold at 97 and the bonds at 96. "I cannot understand," said a banker yesterday, "how people can pay such prices for these securities when they know that the bonds were sold not long ago at 80 and the stock thrown in as a bonus, and when they know further that the net earnings of the line for the first week of the City Railway and that its operations will be controlled more in the interest of City Railway security holders than any one else." That statement of the facts appears correct enough per se, but if the same views were applied to the other street railway stocks even less reason for current prices could be found. There is about as little relation between the intrinsic merit of the railway plant and the value of its securities as an any other form of investment. The earnings of a street railway company can be more properly capitalized than the earnings of almost any other company because they are much less liable to fluctuation. Investors will not pay much attention to what the Alley road has cost to build. They will desire to know rather how much it will earn. The point about the control of the property being dominated by City railway interests is one that investors may well consider, however, and it is one which has been shrouded in much mystery up to the present time.

Brewery stock was held at 28 yesterday, and there was a fair market at that price. West Side stock was quoted within 5c and North Side stock at a net decline of 1%. Street's Stable Car was weak.

Yesterday was the first day of trading for the second account. The lack of interest in second account quotations and the small difference between those quotations and prices for the first account indicate that there will not be much account stock carried over the month.

The appearance of the twelve securities which are traded in for the account as fixed by yesterday's settling price was 81¼, against 81 Saturday. The following is a list of yesterday's sales:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Apr 25	Closing Apr 23
Gt. N. pfd rights	1,000	13	13	13	32½
Hocking Valley	7,430	53⅜	52¾	53¼	52¾
Ill. Cent	1,000	103¾	103¾	103¾	104
Jersey Cent	600	138¾	137¾	138¾	138
Kan. & Tex	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Kan. & Tex. pfd	105	28	28	28	
Lake Shore	529	133¾	133¾	133¾	133½
Louis. & Nash	6,000	75¾	74¾	75	75¾
Long Island	50	102¾	102¾	102¾	101
L. E. & W	700	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Do pfd	400	79	78¾	78¾	79
L. N. A. & C	1,600	97¾	96¾	96¾	98¾
Mad. Pac	141	33	33	33	33
Do pfd	316	85	84¾	84¾	85
Lacledé	50	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Mo. Pac	4,510	59¾	58¾	59¼	59¼
Mich. Cent	100	109½	109½	109½	109¾
Manitoba	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	
Minn. Iron	100	78	78	76	
Minn. & St. L	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Do pfd	400	34¼	34¼	34¼	
North west	2,026	120¾	120	120¾	120
New England	8,800	40¾	39¾	40¾	40¾
Nor. Pacific	2,250	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Do pfd	32,600	59¾	58¾	59	59¾
Nor. & W. pfd	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Ohio & Miss	110	115	115	115	114¾
Nor. Amer. Co	1,550	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
Nat. Cordage	3,735	101¾	101¾	101¾	
N. Y. C. & St. L	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Ont. & W	1,155	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¼
Omaha	800	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Ohio Southern	100	27	27	27	
Pacific Mail	200	35¾	35¼	35¾	36
Pullman	1,200	194¾	194	194¾	193¾
Rich. & G.	130	111	111	111	
Reading	37,300	58¾	57¾	58	58¾
Rich. Terminal	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
St. Paul	2,010	88¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
St. Paul	19,210	78¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Do pfd	150	123	123	123	123¾
Silver Bullion	20,000	87	87	87	
Southern Pacific	200	37¾	37¼	37½	
St. Paul & Pul	200	45	45	45	
St. L. & S. W	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Texas Pacific	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Union Pacific	1,010	46¾	45¾	45¾	46¾
Union Pacific	4,610	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
W. & L. E	1,000	34	33¾	33¾	33¾
Do pfd	500	75¾	75	75¾	75¾
Wabash pfd	700	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
Western Union	6,570	92¾	91¾	91¾	99
Wis. Cent	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	144	Fargo	143
American	118	United States	45

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	115¾	U. S. 2s reg	100
U. S. 4s coup	115¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000 Atch 4s 84¼@84¾ | 1000 N Y O & W 1st 111¾
13000 Atch inc 5s 56¾@56¾ | 5000 NYO & W con 5s 105¾
20000 A T & S F P & N O 80¾ | 1000 Ore Imp 5s 85¾@85¾
2000 Brk E 1st 114¾@114¾ | 12000 N & W-M & W Div 93
5000 BOR & N 1st 101¾ | 3000 N & S 1st 5s 102¾@103
3000 C Rap & N 1st 101¾@100 | 2000 Ont & W 5s 105¾
1000 CN Conn 5s 111¾ | 5000 NYL E & W 1st 5s cp 93
10000 C & E I 5s reg 110¾ | 14000 NYL E & W inc 5s 40
5000 CHV & T gm 6s 100 | 7000 NYO & St L 5s 90¾@90¾
2000 Chi Gas Chel 5s 88 | 1000 Or Imp con 5s 64¾
11000 C & O 5s 86¾@86¾ | 5000 O S L & U con 5s 80
28000 C & O gn 4½s 81¾@82¾ | 2000 P C C 2d gtd 101¾
10000 C & E I Neb 6s 48 | 2000 P & P 1st pf inc 18¾
4000 C B & Q con 5s 111 | 2000 P & R 1st pf inc 19¾
19000 C B & Q Dis 94¾ | 5000 P & R 3d con 62
30000 C B & Q 4s 91¾@91¾ | 15000 P & Ig m 5s 85@85¾
11000 C & Erie 1st 106¾ | 13000 P F W & C 3d 112@113
10000 C & I C 1st 102¾ | 4000 P & W 1st 83¾
2000 H T ctf 5s 83 | 17000 R T ctf 51¾@53
10000 C & N P 1st 71¾ | 35000 Rio G W 1st 50¾@53
5000 Ft W & D C con 122¾ | 5000 R W & O con 5s 73¾
3000 D & R G 4s 82¾ | 6000 S L & I M 5s 84
2000 D & H 1st & P D ex 141 | 30000 S P M & M 1st ex 5s 101¾@102
18000 E Gas 1st 97¾ | 4000 S P M & Mist-M 5s 106
4000 F W & D 1st 104½ | 1000 S P M & Mist-M 5s 106
4000 F W & D C 1st 97¾ | 1000 S L M & A Dist 87¾@87¾
15000 G H & S A 97 1st 98@98¾ | 11000 St L & S F 2d—Cl C adjs 114@115
9000 Ind D & Sht 121 | 5000 S V & N 4s 81¾
1000 Iowa C 1st 5s 92¾ | 1000 St L M & Bid 105¾@106
1000 K & O 1s 100 | 11000 St L & S F 2d—Cl C notes 114@115
4000 Kan Fast con 113 | 2000 St L S F gen 6s 96¾
1000 L E & S A 6s 1 st 92 | 2000 St L & S W 1st 114¾@114¾
17000 L E & W 5s 118¾@118¾ | 2000 St L & S W 2d 32¾@33
2000 L & N con 7s 139 | 2000 T A & N M 1st 93¾
10000 L & L & T 1st 91¾@92 | 2000 T A & N M Inc 5s 15
9000 M & St L 1st 117¾ | 1000 T P Lan Chi 5s 69¾
3000 M & St L inc 102¾ | 1000 T P Chi 5s 69¾
2000 M L S & W 1st 117 | 1000 Un El 1st 115¾@115¾
2000 M & S P 1st—SM D 117 | 3000 U Pac gld 4s col tr notes 96¾
1000 Mex Lim 5s W E X 115 | 15000 U P-Den 1st 75¾@75¾
2000 M K & T 1st 81¾@81¾ | 1000 Wab 1st 92¾@93
40000 M K & T 2d 60¾@60¾ | 12000 Wab 2d 81¾@82
1000 M & O new 117 | 19000 W Shr 4s 103¾@104
1000 N P Ter Co 89¾ | 1000 W Stab deb Sr B 49
17000 N Pcon 4s 88¾ | 12000 W S 4s reg 101
3000 N W ex 4s 99 | 3000 W U 5s 103¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 25.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	5,400	35	35¼	34¾	35¼
Amn. Sugar	25	95	95	95	95
Do pfd	41	96¾	97	96¾	97
Bell Telephone	98	202	204	202	203½
C., B. & Q	350	108¾	108¾	107¾	108
Chicago June Ry	500	74	75	74	75
Fort Wayne 4s	1,435	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Mex. Cent	1,110	18	18¾	18	18
Thom'n-Houston	698	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Do pfd	150	97	97	97	97
Do series D	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Union Pacific	1,900	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Wis. Central pfd	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Wis Cent	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾

Bond transactions were:

$3000 A & P inc 4s	11¾@11¾
1000 Bos & Alb 4½s	103¾
2000 Chi June 5s	94¼
1000 O S L 6s	103¾
500 Vermont 5s	105¾
9000 C B & N 5s	103¾@103¾
1000 C B Q Den 4s	92¼
51000 Atch inc	55@56

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 25.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 56¼@56¾; Reading, 29@29¾; Lehigh Valley, 53¾@55½; Reading 1st inc., 74¼@75; do second inc., 63¾@67; do third inc., 58¾@59.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 25.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £79,000.

PARIS, April 25.—Three per cent rentes, 96f 75c for account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Mining shares: Best & Belcher, $2.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.60; Crown Point, 90c; Gould & Curry, $1.45; Gould & Curry, $1.00; Homestake, $13.50; Mexican Ophir, $2.00; Plymouth, $1.25; Savage, $1.20; Sierra Nevada, $1.45; Standard, $1.35; Horn Silver, $3.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	70c	Bulwer	45c
Best & Belcher	$2.05	Bodie Consolidated	100c
Challenge Con	70c	Consolidated California and Virginia	$4.60
Crown Point	90c	Eureka Consolidated	$1.50
Gould & Curry	$1.05	Hale & Norcross	$1.25
Justice	8c	Mexican	$1.30
Mono	75c	Mount Diablo	$1.10
Navajo	10c	Ophir	$2.10
Potosi	90c	Savage	$1.20
Sierra Nevada	$1.10	Union Consolidated	95c
Utah	30c	Yellow Jacket	70c
Commonwealth	10c	Nevada Queen	$1.00
Belle Isle	15c	Northern Belle	25c

BOSTON, April 25.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), 75c; Atlantic, $11.00; Boston and Montana, $41.50; Calumet and Hecla, $275.00; Franklin, $15.00; Osceola, 31½; Parrott, $45.00; Santa Fe Copper, 37½c; Tamarack, $1.65; Boston and Butte Copper, $12.75.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

There was not a great deal stirring in the leading markets. Wheat and provisions advanced slightly and corn declined a little, but features of great importance were lacking. The signal service map showed some rain through the West and low temperatures were again the rule there and in the Northwest. The cables described English weather as wet and cold. Late in the afternoon there were rumors to the effect that Pardridge had refused a bid of 81¼c on 1,000,000 bu wheat, and this caused a show of strength among the small crowd in the corridors of the building.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 100 cars; corn